

THREE KILLED AS STREET CAR DIVES IN RIVER

Six More Missing and 22 Others Are Injured When Trolley Plunges Off Bridge Into Ohio.

MOTORMAN UNABLE TO STOP RUNAWAY

Control Lost of Speeding Car as It Fails to Take Curve and Nose-Dives Off Into Water.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 17.—At least three persons were killed, six remained unaccounted for, and 22 others were injured when an uncontrolled street car plunged off a bridge at Neville Island into the Ohio river late Sunday afternoon with a load of between 40 and 50 screaming passengers.

The three known victims were women.

The fact that the street car landed in shallow water at the Neville Island edge of the bridge and remained but half submerged, probably was responsible for the survival of the majority.

Motorman Loses Control.
The motorman lost control as the car was speeding at 40 miles an hour from Sewickley and Coraopolis toward Pittsburgh, according to the police. The trolley failed to take a sharp curve on a high abutment and crashed through the bridge railing to the river 30 feet below.

The passengers, already thrown into a panic as the car raced downhill toward the bridge, were thrown into a screaming, writhing mass at the front of the vehicle as it made its terrifying nose dive.

Before they could realize what was happening, the waters of the Ohio had closed over their heads. Some reported afterward that they had seen others hurtling through windows, apparently unconscious and perhaps doomed. The full list of casualties may not be revealed for several days. Several of those in the hospital are seriously injured.

Too Dazed To Speak.
Harry Croushin, the motorman, is in a hospital, too dazed to speak coherently. Surviving passengers said that he had been seen sitting on the top of his car almost directly after the accident, and that neither he nor they could tell how he had escaped from his post.

"The motorman stuck to his post," he said. "He struggled with the brakes, but the momentum with which the car had come over the hill was too much and we went down over the slippery rails as though they were greased."

"Faster and faster we went, while the motorman turned from hand brake to air brake and from air brake again to hand brake. When we hit the curve, we must have been going 40 miles an hour. Women were screaming. Men were shouting."

"Then came the crash as we hit the curve, a sickening lurch and the car was in the air. Then there was the water lapping up to our feet, half way up the car. The next I remember was some one dragging me out by the feet."

Expert Says Plants Have Intelligence
Conclusion Based on Observation of Injection of Alcohol Into Living Plants.

Calcutta, India, January 17.—An intoxicated carrot has convinced Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, the plant physiologist, that plants have intelligence.

Sir Jagadis is more than ever convinced that trees fall in love just as human beings do, as a result of his latest experiments. The intelligence of plants, he says, approaches the instinctive intelligence of the lower forms of animals. He bases his conclusions on observation of the injection of alcohol, chloroform, carbonic acid and other chemicals into living plants. He also has looked into arborescent amours on the spot.

Trees apparently select other trees nearly as objects of affection. Sir Jagadis said in an interview. Trees thus smitten send out tendrils to entangle the objects of their affection.

By injections, Sir Jagadis said he was able to make a carrot drunk or to make it lose consciousness. Plant fibres really are muscles, he contends.

—THINK IT OVER.

Crisis May Compel Voting by Cloture Upon World Court

Freak Weather HERE AND THERE Around World

NOME, ALASKA.—Roses are blooming in unprotected gardens here. Old-timers say it is the warmest Alaskan winter in years. They predict spring shipping will open well ahead of June 1, the usual date.

OMAHA, NEB.—Twenty inches of snow blankets western Nebraska, drifting in many places to a depth of 20 feet.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Thousands of fans in their shirt sleeves followed contestants around the course in the Texas open golf tournament Sunday. Clear, blue skies canopied the links, and a warm wind was blowing.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Sunday was the first day since before Christmas that a blustery north wind stopped long enough to permit full enjoyment of outdoor sports in the bay region. Sunny skies followed the night's rain, and yachtsmen, golfers and motorists took full advantage of the sudden change.

NEW YORK.—New York's seven millions continue to enjoy comparatively balmy weather. Just enough traces remain of the last snowstorm to enable everyone to get their feet wet unless they wear rubbers or thick soles.

PARIS.—Practically all France is buried under a blanket of snow, following the worst winter since the war. Even the Peripignan, Nimes and Nice regions, where snow is seldom seen, are abundantly covered. Paris suburbanites are wading in five inches of slush, which is being attacked with salt. There have been numerous deaths from exposure and it is estimated that half a million francs will be necessary to clean up Paris.

LONDON.—Members of the Oxford and Cambridge university crews have been inoculated against influenza to protect them during their practice for the annual boat race in March. London experienced its coldest day in eight years Sunday. A three-inch snow, heavy for London, lies on the streets to the excitement of Londoners. Business men joined in snowballing parties on the Thames embankment Saturday and thereafter went to the suburbs or country for a week-end such as Charles Dickens used to describe.

TIPPERARY, IRELAND.—Warm rain from the Atlantic has ended the cold snap. The temperature rose 30 degrees in 12 hours.

PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL, SOUTH AFRICA.—Blistering summer heat continues to plague this region. Many fires and prostrations have resulted.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Heavy rains have caused the river Seta to rise 14 feet, flooding Adana, where the population is compelled to wade knee deep.

IRVINE, SCOTLAND.—Primroses are blooming here, despite near freezing weather.

ANTI-EVOLUTION FIGHT IS PLANNED

National Organization Will Have Headquarters in Atlanta—E. Y. Clarke Will Be in Charge.

First steps towards forming an organization international in its scope to fight evolution were taken Sunday afternoon at a meeting at the Forsyth theater at which resolutions were passed denouncing modernism and evolution as exponents of the destruction of Christianity and freedom.

The resolutions were presented by Lindley W. Camp, of Cobb county, following an address by Roscoe Carpenter, of Indianapolis, Ind., and the announcement that Edward Young Clarke, of Atlanta, will be organizer of the movement. The resolutions were passed unanimously.

The speaker was introduced by Mayor Walter Sims, who declared that he welcomed any movement to Atlanta that "has for its object the fostering of religious beliefs of our fathers." "I am glad to support any such movement and I wish it Godspeed," Mayor Sims said.

In outlining the purpose of the meeting Mr. Carpenter said "We are here to begin an organization to bring the people back to the honesty, simplicity and religion of our fathers."

Mr. Carpenter described the wave of unrest and crime and declared that evolution is responsible to a great extent in causing this condition. "This

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Lenroot To Canvass Senate Today To Determine Whether He Can Muster Strength for Rule.

VOTE IS NECESSARY BEFORE TAX BILL

If Vote Is Not Taken Soon, Friends Fear It May Be Delayed Indefinitely by Foes.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER, United News Staff Correspondent.
Washington, January 17.—The crisis has arrived in the world court fight and the doctors say the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge proposal either is going to be approved at once or else it will slide into a long period of invalidism, with a strong chance of eventually being carried out by the undertaker.

The desirability of passing the tax reduction bill before the March 15 income tax payments makes it necessary for the senate either to approve the court protocol at once or lay it aside so that the revenue bill can come up. If the protocol is laid aside, its whiskers will reach its toes before it comes near approval as it is now.

Will Make Decision Today.
Senators favorable to the court will decide Monday whether to make a bold attempt to invoke the two-thirds cloture rule. They have the sixteen signatures necessary to bring the cloture question before the senate. If they decide to do this, they will present the petition or motion and the second day thereafter it will be voted upon, two-thirds being required. If cloture is invoked, each senator will have one hour's time to speak on the protocol and reservations. A vote could be forced by the end of the week under this program, assuming that all senators favorable to the court—there are more than two-thirds—would vote to restrict debate.

But pro-court senators are uncertain whether this full vote could be mustered on a cloture and that is why they are hesitating about it. They are afraid of causing a reaction by pressing their case over much. If they were defeated on a cloture vote, the cause of the world court would suffer a mean punch. Senator Lenroot, leader of the administration forces on the court, said Sunday night he would not decide what to do until he had canvassed a number of senators Monday.

If the court protocol cannot be brought to a vote this week or next at the latest, it will be put away so the tax bill can be considered. That is what the opponents of the court hope will be done, for after the tax bill there will be the appropriation bills, the five foreign debt settlements, and many other matters to occupy the senate's time. Then they will make an effort to break away from Washington in June without a vote. The strategy of the irreconcilables is based on the theory that the longer the vote can be delayed, the stronger public sentiment will become against the court. They count also on the willingness of many senators up for reelection to duck a vote on such a controversial issue.

There are hints that Coolidge may

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Rosita Renard Guest Soloist Wins Audience

Work of Talented Pianist Features Sixth Symphony Concert.

BY RALPH T. JONES.
A more ambitious program than usual, rendered with a success that could not be gainsaid; a guest soloist in the person of Rosita Renard, pianist, and an audience the largest of the current season, despite the wretched weather, marked the sixth 1925-26 concert of the Atlanta Symphony orchestra at Loew's Grand theater Sunday afternoon.

Rosita Renard proved herself a pianist of remarkable accomplishments and musical technique. The surety with which she played the brilliant Concerto in A minor by Grieg, was a revelation to the great majority of her hearers and the sustained applause that followed her work was neither more nor less than a well-earned tribute for her artistry.

The rushing splendor of her selection and the pouring majesty of the closing movement, in particular, aroused the audience to highest enthusiasm. She shows an individuality in her playing that is rarely found among women pianists.

Conductor Enrico Leide led his orchestra Sunday through a program which called for every atom of their playing ability. It is a tribute to the work which he has done during the

Change on Part of Church Is Needed, Declares Dr. M. Ashby Jones in His Sermon.

SUGGESTS SUNDAY RECREATION PLAN

Says "Wide Open" Day Not Desired, But "Let Us Take Frown Off Face of Religion."

A change of attitude on the part of the religion toward play was urged Sunday by Dr. M. Ashby Jones at the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist church in a sermon based on the recent discussion of Atlanta's need of more recreation, especially on Sunday afternoons. He took as his text Mark, 3:4: "Is it lawful on the Sabbath day to do good or do harm?"

Declaring that the people of Atlanta, at least for the time being, do not want a "commercialized" or "wide-open" Sunday, he suggested that religious leaders of all faiths might cooperate with municipal play to provide free, uncommercialized playgrounds, indoors and out of doors, and for play hours and games which would not compete or conflict with the usual church service hours.

"But for far more worth than any particular program would be the supreme value of a change of attitude on the part of the church," he said. "Let us take the frown off the face of religion, and the irritating tone of police command out of the voice of the church."

Dr. Jones' Sermon.
Dr. Jones' sermon in part follows: "Mr. Hoffman, in an address before the Rotary club, incidentally, and almost parenthetically, said that there was need for more recreation for the people of Atlanta, especially Sunday afternoons. The only way in which he characterized this recreation was that it should not interfere with the religious services of the churches. There was an instant protest from ministers, and various religious bodies against 'any change of our Sabbath laws,' or any effort to 'commercialize' the day, or make a 'wide open' Sunday. As soon as he had the opportunity, Mr. Hoffman protested against the interpretation which had been made of his suggestion, and explained that he was not thinking in terms of commercialized amusements.

"This sensitiveness of our religious leaders to even a seeming suggestion which would endanger the preservation of this 'rest day,' priceless in our calendar of civilization, is wholesome and creditable. We may accept, at least for the time being, the fact that our people do not want a 'commercialized' or 'wide-open' Sunday." But does that settle the whole question as to the best usage of this great 'rest day'?

Does the church by this negative answer to one phase of this question, meet its full responsibility? It seems to me to be a good time to re-examine the privileges and responsibilities involved in this unique 'civil and religious' day.

"According to our American doctrine

PRESIDENT FROWNS AT WAY SON, JOHN, IS "STEPPING OUT"

(By Leased Wire to The Constitution and The Chicago Tribune.)

Boston, Mass., January 17.—John Coolidge is "stepping out" at Amherst college in a way his father does not approve, according to report in both Amherst and Washington. His classmates say he admires the Prince of Wales, and some of John's activities in emulation of the prince's social practices are said to tend to confirm that.

At present the younger Coolidge is planning a dance to be given February 20 in honor of "a very pretty girl" name still unrevealed. A New York orchestra, which was favored by H. R. H., is reported engaged by the president's son.

Meanwhile, Father Coolidge, who sent his son to Amherst for an education and nothing more, frowns when reports of John's doings reach the white house, according to sources close to the president.

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SIX-YEAR-OLD CHILD KILLED AND TWO ARE BADLY HURT IN KEROSENE EXPLOSION

HUNGARY IS FACED BY DICTATORSHIP OR SERIOUS RIOTS

Trouble Arises From Huge Counterfeit Plot Which Has Stretched Tentacles to All Ranks.

HORTHY THREATENS WHOLESALE MURDER

Liberal and Socialistic Politicians, Once Supporters, Turn Against Premier Bethlen.

BY ROBERT H. BEST.
(Copyright, 1926, by The United News.)
Vienna, January 17.—Hungary suddenly is faced with threats of dictatorship, or a serious popular riot, according to dispatches from Budapest. The trouble arises from the 30,000,000,000-franc counterfeit scandal which is reaching its acme, developing into all ranks of society.

Admiral Horthy, Hungarian regent, is quoted in dispatches as having threatened to reenact the bloody scenes of French St. Bartholomew's day massacre if necessary to control the situation which may arise in his country.

Newspaper Suppressed.
A week ago Count Bethlen, the Hungarian premier, suppressed the newspaper Vilag and threatened similar treatment to other journals, thus angering liberal and socialist politicians. The democrats, hitherto among Bethlen's supporters in the precarious situation which has developed as a result of the counterfeiting, have turned upon the premier. They charge him with protecting certain un-moral persons connected with the counterfeiting.

In a hasty party caucus Friday the democrats declared they had no more confidence in Bethlen, whom they denounced as a fascist in affiliation with the awakening Magyar's organization. Bethlen countered the democratic move with a proclamation asserting that the nation must support his government even to the extent of a dictatorship if such a regime became essential. The premier denounced the democrats and threatened "drastic measures." It is learned that all opposition parties, including the democrats, then decided that unless the arrest of the allegedly protected persons occurred at once, none of the party leaders would participate in the all-party conference which Bethlen had summoned for Monday.

Horthy, in a cryptic statement interpreted as referring to the demands of the democrats, said: "If foreigners are permitted to compel the arrest of some of my innocent friends, whom they are trying to involve (in the counterfeiting plot), I will show Budapest and the world a second Bartholomew's night."

The former Archduke Albrecht's fascist organization, Horthy's supporters and the socialists are planning street demonstrations Tuesday when parliament meets. Uproarious proceedings are expected in the parliament itself.

It is generally felt that Bethlen Tuesday will face the alternative of riots or a dictatorship.

TORNADO SWEEPS OVER JUGO-SLAVIA, KILLING SCORES

Belgrade, Jug-Slavia, January 17.—Many lives have been lost in a terrific tornado which swept the country yesterday and today. Huge damage has been reported and communications and public utilities are completely disorganized. The extent of the losses cannot be determined for several days. Late this afternoon, the storm still was raging.

Local Dealers Offer Complete Exhibits of Latest Closed Cars

Atlanta dealers in the following cars extend to the public an invitation to visit their showrooms this week—day or night—and inspect the latest models in closed car styles, and to compare the merits and value of their cars with those of other dealers:

- Alax, 541 Peachtree.
- Buick, 312 Peachtree.
- Cadillac, 152 West Peachtree.
- Chevrolet, 196 West Peachtree.
- Crysler, 302 Spring.
- Dana, 170 West Peachtree.
- Dodge Brothers, 167 West Peachtree.
- Durant, 96 West Peachtree.
- Essex, 229 Peachtree.
- Flint, 236 Peachtree.
- Franklin, 151 West Peachtree.
- Hudson, 229 Peachtree.
- Hupmobile, 471 Peachtree.
- Jewett, 469 Peachtree.
- Jordan, 29 East North Ave.
- Lincoln, 295 Spring.
- Marmon, 444 Peachtree.
- Moon, 470 West Peachtree.
- Nash, 541 Peachtree.
- Oakland, 285 Peachtree.
- Oldsmobile, 112 West Peachtree.
- Overland, 414 Peachtree.
- Packard, 127 West Peachtree.
- Paige, 469 Peachtree.
- Pierce-Arrow, 359 Peachtree.
- Pontiac, 285 Spring.
- Reo, 196 West Peachtree.
- Rickenbacker, 320 W. Peachtree.
- Star, 96 West Peachtree.
- Stearns-Knight, 46 East North Ave.
- Studebaker, 212 West Peachtree.
- Willys-Knight, 414 Peachtree.
- Wills Sainte Claire, 261 Peachtree.

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Indignant Judge Abandons Speech as Swindler Pops Up

By Leased Wire to The Constitution and The Chicago Tribune.
Chicago, January 17.—Judge John H. Lyle, of the municipal court, famous for his high bonds for criminals, was the guest of honor—for a few minutes—of the Seven Arts club, last night. Judge Lyle, who has been shunted to an obscure section of the court where he cannot interfere with criminals, was to speak on "Lawyers, Courts and Criminals."

He was looking over his notes when a dazzling vision of hirsute splendor and sartorial magnificence swept in through the door, beaming through large tortoise-shell glasses upon the audience.

Judge Lyle stiffened and dropped his notes. "What's 'Yellow Kid' doing here?" he asked of President Wilson.

"Why, he's here to take part in the discussion," said the president. "He's an authority on our subject tonight."

"That lets me out," said Judge Lyle as he gathered up his papers. "Why, I just held him in \$5,000 bonds the other day. He's a crook."

And the judge scoured his coat and hat and left the club rooms.

"President Wilson," drawled the "Yellow Kid," "let me be your guest of honor and talk about Judge Lyle?" And he mounted the rostrum with some difficulty and started a rambling talk.

"Judge Lyle has run away," he observed. "He ran from his conscience. Just as I, innocent at heart, have been arraigned before the bench of Judge Lyle and other judges, so was Judge Lyle arraigned before his conscience, when he saw me, free from the stigma of crime."

"You are just a rat, pickpocket and tout," yelled a member of the club, rising in indignation.

"Outside with the bum—give him the air!" cried other members. The "Yellow Kid" sat down in disgust.

After quiet had been restored he attempted to resume his rambling discourse on his own honest and spotless life, but was howled down and out of the room. However, he had presence of mind to snatch a couple of sandwiches from the banquet table as he left the hall.

NEW TRIAL PLEA OF WRIGHT SLAYERS DENIED BY JUDGE

Coggeshall and McClelland Sentenced To Die for Murder, Lose Plea for Hearing.

Greensboro, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Replying to an inquiry from Governor Walker as to the advisability of such action, Judge James B. Park, of Putnam county superior court, stated today that he had declined to voluntarily call a special session of Putnam court in order that an extraordinary motion for new trial might be presented in the case of Ted Coggeshall and F. W. McClelland, under sentence of death for the murder of Professor W. C. Wright, Putnam school head, on March 4, 1925.

It is said here that Governor Walker called Judge Park over the telephone this afternoon to know if he would call a special term of the superior court of Putnam county to present an extraordinary motion for new trial in the case of Coggeshall and McClelland. Governor Walker stated, it is said, that Mr. Howard desired to present to the court some newly-discovered evidence and that it might be advisable to allow the defendants to present the motion in order to have the case fully reviewed.

Judge Park stated that he replied that the defendants had a fair and impartial trial by the jury and that he would have granted a new trial if in his opinion the evidence did not warrant the conviction of the defendants.

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PARENTS INJURED TRYING TO SAVE VICTIMS OF BURNS

Can of Kerosene Explodes While Three Youngsters Are Making Fire in Small Coal Stove.

ACCIDENT OCCURS NEAR CHAMBLEE

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Britt and Mrs. E. J. Evans Are Badly Burned in Rescuing Children.

Edith Britt, 6, is dead, and her brother and sister, Hunter, 4, and Geraldine, 19 months old, are in a serious condition at Grady hospital from burns received when a kerosene can exploded in a room of the home two miles north of Chamblee Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Britt, the children's parents, and Mrs. E. J. Evans, a sister of Mr. Britt, also were burned while trying to extinguish the flames which enveloped the children. They are being treated at Grady.

The Britt family had returned home Sunday afternoon after enjoying a motor trip and the three children had gone into a bedroom to start a fire in a small coal stove, Mr. and Mrs. Britt remaining in an adjoining room.

Explosion Results.
Hunter held a gallon can of kerosene in his arms while his sister Edith placed paper, wood and coal in the stove. When the stove was filled, Hunter poured a quantity of kerosene in the heater and an explosion resulted, igniting the kerosene can which exploded, throwing the liquid on the children's clothes and all about the room.

Edith, standing nearer the stove, received the most serious burns, all her clothes being destroyed by the blaze. From the first it was evident that she had no chance to live. Death came at Grady at 11 o'clock.

Hunter received severe burns about the legs, chest and face, while Geraldine was burned about the legs, hands, face and body. Their condition is considered serious.

Hearing the explosion Mr. and Mrs. Britt rushed into the room to find their children wrapped in flames. Grabbing a blanket Mr. Britt placed it around Edith and handed her to her mother. Thinking that the flames had been smothered, Mrs. Britt unwrapped her and Edith's clothing ignited a second time. In an effort to extinguish the blaze Mrs. Britt received severe burns.

Father Is Burned.
While trying to beat out the flames, Mr. Britt also received burns about the hands and arms.

The cries of the children and the mother's screams brought Mrs. Evans to the scene and she joined in fighting the fire which endangered the lives of the Britt family. She also was slightly burned and was carried to Grady.

Dorsey Britt, 8, who was in the room with his brother and two sisters when the can exploded escaped injury. He grabbed some bedclothing from a bed and tried to smother the flames.

Child Mass of Flames.
Mrs. and Mr. Britt were in a bedroom adjoining that in which the explosion occurred. Mrs. Britt was lying on the bed when her attention was attracted by the explosion and the cries of the children.

"Edith had just finished putting some paper and kindling in the stove and Hunter started pouring the kerosene on it when a live coal ignited the oil, the explosion following," said Mrs. Britt. "The burning liquid was

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The Weather

RAIN.
Washington, January 17.—Forecast: Georgia—Rain Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder; fresh southeasterly shifting to southwest and west winds. Virginia—Rain and warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder. North Carolina—Rain Monday; warmer in west portion Tuesday, partly cloudy and colder; fresh southeasterly shifting to southwest and west winds. South Carolina—Rain Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder; fresh southeasterly shifting to southwest and west winds. Florida—Partly cloudy Monday; rain in north portion Tuesday, partly cloudy; colder in central and north portion; fresh southwest and west winds. Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy; colder in central and north portion; fresh southwest and west winds. Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy and somewhat colder Monday; Tuesday fair and colder; fresh west winds. Kentucky and Tennessee—Rain, slightly colder Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

New Field of Research Is Opened To Science By Senefru Discovery

Dr. Reisner Has Upset All Established Ideas Regarding
Use and Purpose of Egyptian Pyramids; New Knowl-
edge Will Incite Search for Further Tombs.

BY JOHN L. BALDERSTON.

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This is the fifth and last of a series of articles by John L. Balderston, special correspondent of The Constitution and the North American Newspaper Alliance, who was sent to Egypt to penetrate the veil of censorship which has obscured the recent developments of archaeological research in that country. It is expected that the most important discovery in the history of modern Egypt will be announced within a few days from Egypt. Mr. Balderston has full details of this pending announcement.

London, January 17.—The discovery of old King Senefru in the most carefully concealed tomb ever found in Egypt will upset all ideas hitherto held as established regarding the use and purpose of the great pyramids, and will start excavators working feverishly on the Pyramid Plateau in search of the pyramids who built these great monuments.

In my previous dispatches, I have given some details of Professor Reisner's discovery as it will be shortly revealed to the world in official communiques from the Egyptian government. I have also given the reasons for believing that this unphrased tomb is that of Senefru, who lived 5,000 or 6,000 years ago. The effect of this discovery on modern archaeology will be to reopen a wide field of speculation regarding the pyramids.

For dozens of centuries men have wondered and made theories about the pyramids. And the biggest one, that of Cheops, has driven more than one scholar crazy by its mysteries.

It has been identified as an astronomical observatory, from whose galleries the ancient priests observed the stars. During the last century, an Englishman, after working through and around it for years, published two fat volumes to prove that it could not be the work of mortal hands, but was a sort of Bible in stone erected by divine agency so that future generations should solve its riddles and obtain standards of weights and measures, as well as much historical and theological information.

Of late years, the Great Pyramid, and the others, have been held by most scholars to present no mystery at all, excepting that people should have been such fools as to apply the whole resources of a great nation to gratify the vanity of their kings. The pyramids, in the orthodox view, are tombs, nothing more. Within their concealed passages, in granite sarcophagi some of which still exist, were laid the mortal remains of the pharaohs, and all were plundered of their treasures and the mummies destroyed in remote ages.

Build Two Pyramids.
But Senefru built two pyramids. One, at Dahshur, is almost as big as the great pyramid of Cheops. The other, at Meidum, had at its base the funeral temple of the king, and around it are the ruins of the tombs of the princes of his royal house and his courtiers. What becomes then of the orthodox view of the purpose of these earliest and greatest pyramids, if the tomb of Senefru is found to have been deep down in the rock at Giza when there was no pyramid there at all, concealed with most careful art, with nothing whatever showing above the ground to betray the fact of the burial?

Dr. H. R. H. Hall, keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities at the British museum, who is probably not yet aware of much of the evidence presented in my earlier articles about the new tomb, nor of the present views of Dr. George A. Reisner since the head of the Harvard-Boston expedition reached the pyramids after the find, made this comment: "Dr. Reisner is of opinion that Senefru was buried under the false pyramid at Dahshur. It is certain that some of the earlier kings erected 'fake' pyramids in order to put tomb-robbers off the scent. One of these pyramids, therefore, was a secondary tomb, and if this discovery turns out to be the real tomb, it will mean that Senefru had two 'fake' tombs or pyramids. Of course, only excavation will decide that."

Another authority better known if more remote than Dr. Hall has some comments to offer on the Great Pyramid which, although written 2,370

years ago, suddenly comes to life as of possibly great value and importance in view of the Harvard-Boston expedition's great discovery.

Herodotus, the great Greek historian, relates many fabulous wonders which, until our own times were thought tremendous lies. But modern scientific excavation during the past 50 years has confirmed the accuracy of the statements of Herodotus at which earlier scholars mocked.

Story of Herodotus.
Herodotus visited Egypt about B. C. 440, and like all travelers before and since was especially interested in the pyramids, which then stood relatively undamaged. His account of them was based on what he saw and on what the priests told him. As the funeral temples of Senefru, Cheops, Chephren and the rest were still existing, with their attendant priests and regular offerings, it seems reasonable that some more or less accurate tradition might have been handed down to that time. But the narrative of Herodotus has always been scouted by modern historians because it is at variance with what have been assumed to be facts since proved. These facts may turn out to have been true, but the story of years ago by Cheops and the other kings to fool those who were to come after.

Herodotus tells how 100,000 men worked for three months annually for ten years to build that great causeway up which 2,300,000 dressed blocks of stone were dragged to build the great pyramid. It is assumed that the bulk of this work, and the labor which Herodotus says lasted 20 years on the great pyramid itself, was performed during the Nile inundations, when the natives could not work on the land. He describes how the pyramid was built, stage by stage, and then declares that Cheops's pyramid "has no subterranean apartments, nor any canal from the Nile to supply it with water, as the other pyramids carefully worked red granite. This (Cheops's) has, in that, the Nile water, introduced through an artificial duct, surrounds an island where the body of the king is said to lie."

We moderns have known for centuries that poor old Herodotus was wholly mistaken about this. For in Arab times, and later, the Great Pyramid has been forced open and the tomb chambers found to lie, not in the rock beneath, but inside the masonry itself, hundreds of feet above the Nile. To visit these is one of the duties of every self-respecting tourist in Egypt. You pass through a fetid passage which smells of bats, you enter the great hall, where the guides tell you Cheops hid his treasures, and then you reach the "king's chamber," in the center of the pyramid, where stands an empty, unadorned sarcophagus of poorly and carelessly worked red granite. This (Cheops's) has, in that, the Nile water, introduced through an artificial duct, surrounds an island where the body of the king is said to lie."

Oddly enough, this chamber communicates by air shafts, placed there nobody has explained why, with the body of the pyramid. Then there is the "queen's chamber," reached by a false passage lower down, containing another empty sarcophagus, and still another unfinished subterranean chamber, its floor 101.2 feet below the level on which the pyramid was built.

Odd Coincidence.
It is at least an odd coincidence that the floor of the chamber of the new "Senefru" tomb, two hundred yards east of this subterranean chamber, seems almost exactly on the same level. There is not the slightest evidence so far that Herodotus was right about that chamber from the Nile. But an underground chamber at greater depth than Senefru's tomb, a depth of another hundred feet, might have had such a canal leading to it, improbable as it seems.

The real point about the narrative of Herodotus is this. In his day it was clearly the belief of the Egyptians that Cheops was buried, not inside his chamber, but in a deep chamber in the rock underneath. That poorly worked granite sarcophagus had led all modern investigators to suppose that Herodotus was wrong, that the burial chamber had been found and rifled ages ago.

If, however, the new tomb is that of Senefru, who never used either of his pyramids, then the presumption at once becomes strong that those chambers in the Great Pyramids are bluffs, and that Cheops is buried elsewhere, in a tomb probably under or near his pyramid, and not yet discovered. There is yet a large area of virgin rock to be cleared and studied on the sacred east side of the pyramid near the new tomb. It will be brushed and scraped with knives, if the new tomb is Senefru's. In the hope that Cheops may have done for himself what he did with his predecessor.

The evidence of the alabaster sarcophagus in the new tomb is striking indeed, when its material and workmanship is compared with that of the granite coffer in the great Pyramid. Granite was the material ordinarily used by nobles and princes at the time, as is known. But if the more costly alabaster, out of which the great statues of the kings in their funeral temples were made, was used for the sarcophagus of Senefru, it is not probable that Cheops, too, was buried in alabaster. If so, he was never buried in the "king's chamber" in the pyramid at all. He has fooled all the centuries, as Senefru did.

False Passages.
What, then was the purpose of the passages and chambers in the pyramid? Partly, perhaps, to mock the efforts of future tomb robbers. The first to penetrate them would realize the loss, but ever after the first entrance the kings may have confidently expected to rest undisturbed, because posterity would assume their burial places already robbed, and so would not look for them.

Another possibility: When a Moslem sultan some 800 years ago penetrated into the third pyramid, that of Mycerinus, an Arab historian of his time records that he found there only a "blue box" which, when the lid was broken, contained "some tablets of gold covered with writings that nobody could understand." It is just conceivable, from this, that the granite chests in the pyramids were never intended to receive the bodies of the kings, but were used to contain records of their reigns.

All these suggestions are at the highest degree speculative. Has Cheops been laughing in the Egyptian Elysian fields, at the pompous lectures addressed to him by historians who have explained how foolish he was to suppose that he could shut himself and his treasures in a great mountain of stone and expect succeeding generations not to break in and rob?

Future generations broke in, as is well known, but did they find what they sought? Not, at any rate, in Senefru's pyramid. Dahshur and Meidum, if that carefully concealed bed of plaster of paris above a stairway that led nowhere has guided the Harvard-Boston excavators to his real tomb in the bowels of the living rock at Giza.

ROSITA RENARD WINS AUDIENCE

Continued from First Page.

three seasons the organization has been in existence, that they have advanced so far in ensemble unity to be able to play some of the numbers of the program as they did.

The opening number was Bolle's delightful overture to "La Dame Blanche," a composition which has always aroused the thought, why isn't it better known? There is no more thrilling composition in music than this, none more dramatic in its arrangement, none more melodious in its score. Atlantans will surely ask for a repetition of the number before the season ends.

The familiar three dances from the incidental music to "Henry VIII" written by Edward German charmed as they always do.

The first half closed with Senorita Renard's concert.

Russian Number Pleases.
In the second half the outstanding number was Tschakowsky's Sixth Symphony. The orchestra played the first movement, adagio, and once again the Russian master taught an Atlanta audience through the splendor of his work the true supremacy which he holds in the realm of symphonic music. Tschakowsky is perhaps better known by his compositions for chamber music than by his heavier pieces for the symphony, but it is in the latter that his genius achieves its greater triumph.

The beautiful andante movement from Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" opened the second half of the program. The musical soul rises to heights of ecstasy on hearing this and any orchestra that gives it is to be thanked.

The program closed with a symphony arrangement by Victor Herbert of a group of famous Irish melodies. It struck a popular chord in the audience and was played with a snap and dash that sent everyone out to face the rain with a zest and sparkle that made the homeward trek that much easier.

Standing Will Play.
The next concert, Sunday January 31, will be featured by the appearance of Tom Standing, concert master, as soloist. His former solo work is still remembered with exceptional pleasure and everyone will be grateful that the season is not to be allowed to close without a repetition of his success.

The program for the next concert follows:
1. The Magic Flute Mozart
2. Concerto for the Violin, in D minor Mendelssohn
3. Prelude, Chorus and Fugue, in D minor Bach
4. Indian Suite Macdowell
5. La Sylphide Tchaikovsky
6. Marche Militaire Schubert

CRISIS ARRIVES IN WORLD COURT FIGHT

Continued from First Page.

step in with the tactics Roosevelt and Wilson found useful in clubbing the senate. Last week he threatened a hint that the senate might well transact its more important business promptly.

Good Time for Action.
Some of his advisers believe this would be a good time for the white house to assert itself. They believe the court issue has reached the psychological moment and that a strong appeal by Coolidge would win the senate. Such a stroke also is suggested as an antidote for the poison which has been oozing from the senate regarding aluminum, coal, debts, the tariff, federal trade, interstate commerce commission and the shipping board.

Such attacks as that of Senator Norris, charging the president with seeking undated resignations from some appointees on the judicial boards, must be offset by aggressive white house action, some administration friends believe. They also show some concern over the fact that no administration senator answered this ferocious attack of Norris. Some reply is expected Monday when Norris seeks action on his resolution to investigate the manner in which appointments have been made.

**ENEMIES OF COURT
MAP OUT CAMPAIGN.**
Washington, January 17.—(AP)—Senate opponents of American adhesion to the world court mapped out a program today for continuing their fight against ratification of the protocol.

Meeting at the call of Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, members of the group discussed the talk of cloture to hasten a vote on the issue. They attached little importance to this, deprecating themselves chiefly to the assignment of subjects to the individual opponents for their arguments when the debate is resumed this week in the senate.

Senator Shipstead, farmer-laborer, Minnesota, indicated after the conference that ratification of the protocol at this session of congress would be followed by an attempt later to reopen the subject. Just how this might be done, he did not disclose.

**ANTI-EVOLUTION
FIGHT IS PLANNED**
Continued from First Page.

thing we call modernism, modern education and evolution are all bound up in one package, and we must deal with the three as one," he said.

"It is the theory of evolution which has swept the country that is causing the very foundations of liberty, morals and Christianity to totter," he continued. "Today we are blaming the church, the home and the government for this great unrest that is running throughout the breadth of the land, but we cannot blame the parents as individuals or the church or the officials of our government."

"People are what they are made to be and it is what the children of the nation are being taught in the schools, the church, the home and the government that controls the people, whether it be the newspaper, motion picture or what, and we must rebuild in the minds of our children the religion of our fathers."

No Fight on Science.
Mr. Carpenter declared that the movement to complete this organization is not one to fight "true science."

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"We are not going to grapple with science but we are going to work with it," he said. "True science can go hand in hand with the Bible and we do not plan any fight against it."

High praise was given William Jennings Bryan for his fight against evolution by both Mr. Carpenter and Mayor Sims. Mr. Carpenter was for four years closely associated with Mr. Bryan in his work and recently has been in close contact with Henry Ford who is also opposed to the teaching of evolution.

Mayor Sims said in speaking of Mr. Bryan: "Of the many great campaigns waged by the great leader, his last great fight will do more real good than any other."

Praises E. Y. Clarke.
In concluding his talk, Mr. Carpenter paid high praise to Mr. Clarke. "I have searched the country from coast to coast and from north to south but I was able to find only one man who has the power to build into one great master organization the forces to fight the evils which are seeking to organize a theory which will destroy our government and Christianity and that man is Edward Young Clarke, of Atlanta."

Following the announcement that Mr. Clarke would have charge of completing the organization he made a short talk in which he declared that the plans for the "master organization" were ready to submit to the directors of the movement within about two weeks and soon afterwards the first unit of the so-called anti-evolutionary movement in Atlanta was formed.

"After conferring with organizers in all parts of the country, I am convinced that this will be a master organization and I have been assured that I am working on the right lines for such an organization," he said. Mr. Clarke predicted that the effects of the meeting Sunday will be felt for many generations to come and that the establishment of headquarters in Atlanta will mean much to this city.

He announced that following the ratification of his plans for organization by the directors that a mass meeting will be held at the city auditorium and that everyone who evolution will be held as the first step towards organizing the first unit.

"The schoolroom is no place to expound an experimental theory," he said. "No one would tolerate a teacher who told his pupils that two and two are three. We know that two and two are four. Similarly, we know that the theory of evolution is false, that its doctrines are unproven, that its teachings can play havoc with the young minds of our innocent children who come to school with open minds, and that believing as truths what is taught them."

"We cannot and will not allow our children to be swept away from the altar of God by the teaching of the unproven theory of evolution," he said. "We must and will not allow our children to be swept away from the altar of God by the teaching of the unproven theory of evolution."

Organize in Every City.
The plan of the anti-evolutionists, as outlined roughly Sunday, call for local organizations in every town and city in the United States, under a national head with headquarters in Atlanta. By August of this year, by reason will have been established in Canada, England and Australia, all of which will come under the jurisdiction of the Atlanta head, it was announced.

Establishment of two major divisions also are planned. At Indianapolis will be located the educational center of the anti-evolution movement. There 12 motion pictures, portraying the life of Christ will be made. These will be distributed throughout the world.

At Florida, probably at Jacksonville, it is announced, a recreational center will be built. At that city will be homes where those who have grown old in the fight against the Darwinian theory may spend the latter years of their lives. Members also may visit the recreational center for rest and study, it is planned.

The formation of the organization was announced as a movement to combine the anti-evolutionary movements now acting against evolution."

Proceeding the speaking a program of music was given by a large chorus, including "How Firm a Foundation," "Rock of Ages" and other inspirational songs. The music was led by H. W. McLarty, Thomas E. Scott, prominent Atlanta attorney, presided and introduced Mayor Sims.

Declaring that there are organized forces seeking to tear down all religious influences, and promulgating doctrines concerning the relation of God to man designed to deny the existence of God, the resolutions called for hearty support of the movement to carry on relentless and ceaseless warfare against "all of those seeking to bring about a materialistic philosophy."

The practice of teaching evolution in the schools was condemned and it was resolved to call upon "patrons of such institutions to demand removal of such teachers and to rescind these destructive doctrines." All those who believe in Christian civilization were urged to use every effort to this end, and to contribute and improve the teachings of any doctrines that strike at the foundation of Christian civilization.

In the fifth clause of the resolutions it was stated, "We bitterly resent the effort of those seeking to make man a part of the lower order of animals and declare unreservedly our faith and belief in mankind as being a distinct creation of God, separate and apart from all other creatures, and representing His highest and best creative work."

**ENGINEER INJURED
AS TRAIN PLOWS
INTO RUNAWAY CAR**
Columbus, Ga., January 17.—(AP)—One man was hurt today near Geneva, Ga., as Central of Georgia passenger train No. 1, en route from Macon to Columbus, plowed through a caboose that had become uncoupled from Central freight train No. 248 that it had been following about 10 miles.

Engineer T. W. Hines, 707 Second street, Macon, suffered fractures of arm and lacerations on the face and scalp when he leaped from the speeding passenger train engine as it plunged into the runaway caboose. None of the passengers or other members of the train crew were injured.

**GUGGENHEIM GIVES
TO AID OF AVIATION**
Continued from First Page.

promotion of aviation, the trustees of which will be "men of eminence and competence," Mr. Guggenheim announced. He said he immediately would place \$500,000 at the disposal of the trustees and would supply further funds, up to an additional \$2,000,000, when in the judgment of the trustees, it could be used wisely to promote the aims of the fund.

The trustees, Mr. Guggenheim said, would have unrestricted power to do anything which, in their judgment, may develop aeronautics. He stipulated that the fund should not be a profit-making enterprise and any earnings that may be realized were to be added to the fund.

The establishment of additional schools, such as that at New York university, "may well be warranted in the near future," he said.

"Among the most important objects which I would now like to see accomplished at the earliest possible moment, is the development of opportunities for new fields of employment of American young men. My hopes, therefore, are that through the impetus which the Daniel Guggenheim fund for the promotion of aeronautics shall give attractive opportunities for men to work and serve in the air may develop far more rapidly than would otherwise be the case."

He said he was convinced that there is a function which can be performed only by private enterprise aside from the proper function of the government.

**NEW TRIAL DENIED
TO WRIT LAYERS**
Continued from First Page.

ants, that the supreme court had reviewed the trial and had affirmed the decision of the superior court, that the cases had been fully investigated by the courts of Georgia in a fair and impartial manner as provided by law, that before he opened court in Putnam county on December 30, 1925, to resentence the defendants that he had given written notice to the attorneys for the defendants two days before court convened and that none of them was present and that in his opinion, considering the facts in connection with the case, he saw no reason why he was under any legal or moral obligations as a public official to call a special term of the superior court for the purpose only of permitting Mr. Howard to present the moving band that he would not do so unless it was his bounden duty as judge of said superior court.

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GOD PROVIDES.—“And the water in the bottle was spent, and she said, ‘I will make him drink.’”

“And God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water; and she gave the lad to drink.” Gen. 2:15-19.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.—Oswald Garrison Villard is editor of The Nation, published in New York, and a weekly periodical of national prominence.

Mr. Villard is the grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, noted before the war abolitionist. He inherits the instincts of his distinguished grandfather, and one of his obsessions is that it is the duty of the federal government to wipe out all racial lines—social or otherwise.

He would have the government make no discrimination whatsoever in appointment to office, or anything else, as between the blacks and whites, and more than that he would have the federal government take by the nape of the neck any state that tolerated any discrimination and force such state to the recognition of his ideals.

Mr. Villard, through The Nation, has been preaching this sort of doctrine for some years, but now he has approached the subject from a new angle.

Under the assumption that the 14th and 15th amendments of the federal constitution are being violated, and that the officials of neither the federal nor the state governments are adequately tracking the spirit of these amendments, he proposes a plan of enforcement which he declares to be “simple yet revolutionary.” We quote from The Nation:

From February 1, 1926, all officials, whether of a municipality, a county, a state, or of the federal government, shall themselves cease from all violation of the laws, state and national, and of the constitution of the United States.

There you have it! Is it not precisely what we claimed for it? What could be more revolutionary in principle and practice, since practically every sworn official considers himself superior to the law or competent to make exceptions under it or to waive it altogether?

Primarily, the reform would be to start with the white house. The president of the United States is one of our most flagrant violators of the constitution inasmuch as he indirectly connives—like his recent predecessors—at the violation of the 14th amendment, which declares that no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of any of the privileges of citizenship by reason of his color or his previous condition of servitude and prescribes the punishment for any state which violates this provision. The disfranchisement of millions of our colored Americans brings the constitution and the government in Washington into contempt.

It sets an example which is followed by many in the matter of the prohibition amendment. If any one clause of the constitution can be deliberately disregarded without being repealed, why not all?

Here is a proposition which Mr. Villard would apply not only to the 14th and 15th amendments, but to the 18th.

It would present an interesting complication if the matter should ever come before congress in this form. Many, if not most of the eastern states, look with disfavor upon the 18th amendment, and yet it was the democratic votes of these states which saved the south from the force bill that was offered to meet the charge that the southern states were violating the spirit of the 14th and 15th amendments.

If the issue should ever be presented that the eastern states, on account of their attitude toward the 18th amendment, are in need of the disciplinary suggestion that was proposed for the south on the ground that it was seeking to evade the spirit of the 14th and 15th amendments, this section would be in a pretty pickle if it committed itself too strenuously to a proposition that had in ultimate view a re-

vision of the method of application of the 14th and 15th amendments with reference to the south.

This is one of the many arguments indicating that the sooner this country gets to a reasonable and a rational solution of the problem involved in the Volstead act, and the 18th amendment, the better it will be.

Under existing conditions the problem is loaded at both ends and in the middle, and if it comes to a question of rigid enforcement of the spirit of every technical detail of the constitution the discussion may take a turn of a somewhat serious nature as far as this section is concerned.

SAVE THE FORESTS.

It is estimated by the state forester that there were 4,000 forest fires in Georgia during 1925 which, by the exercise of proper care, could have been avoided.

He further states that these fires covered a total area of approximately 3,000,000 acres. The direct loss in mature and young timber was well into the millions.

The preserving of the timber lands of the state is one of the most vital duties of the citizen. For on the conservation and development of the forests depends almost the entire structure of modern life.

Without the forests the streams would shrink and the rainfall would diminish until it would be almost impossible to raise a crop on our land. Without the forests there would be no annual supply of new soil to keep rich our wealth-producing earth.

Without the forests water for the great hydro-electric plants would largely disappear. Our factories could not operate, our electric transportation systems would stand idle, our homes would lose their lights, their heat and the innumerable other manifestations of electricity which make living today so easy, compared to that of a few years ago.

Every home in Georgia should learn the importance of the forests. The subject should be taught in every school. Every owner of forest land should not only conserve the standing timber, but should at all times practice scientific reforestation, so that our wooded areas may not be depleted.

The state board of forestry, created at the last session of the legislature, has the opportunity to perform a truly vital service for the state, and it appears from the manner in which it is approaching its duties, that performance of this service may be confidently expected in due course.

NEWSPAPER INSTITUTE.

There was held at the University of North Carolina last week what is known as a Newspaper Institute.

Attending are editors, publishers and business managers of all classes of periodicals—the daily newspapers, the weeklies, and the trade and monthly periodicals.

The Institute is divided into these respective groups that each course of study may be highly specialized. In studies that are equally important to all groups they are brought together.

The work of the Institute is purely educational, with social features largely eliminated. The purpose is to keep the newspaper man, whether attached to the editorial and business ends, in close touch with the advancing times, just as any other profession.

The promoters of this innovation of a Newspaper Institute, held in connection with the University School of Journalism, with the university and the North Carolina State Press association sharing responsibilities as joint-hosts, are of the opinion that a training school, even for the older heads, is a good thing.

And they are right about it. Journalism is just as much a profession as any other of the professions. It has its code of ethics. It has its educational requirements. Merely because one can express a thought intelligently, and even write rhetorical sentences, does not mean that such a one has qualifications required of a professional journalist.

As an illustration of the keen interest taken in this Newspaper Institute more than one hundred North Carolina editors were in attendance for the full week's course. Among the lecturers were James O'Shaughnessy, executive secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, of New York; Edward Lathan, editor of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier; Hamilton Owens, editor of the Baltimore Sun; Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor News-Leader, Richmond; Ole Buck, field manager of the Nebraska Press association, and others.

The significant feature is the progressive development of North Carolina's university system along all lines. Every worth-while activity is included in its educational program. And thus again is emphasized the wonderful, well-rounded progress of North Carolina in education.

After promise, the country looks to congress for performance.

Just From Georgia

BY FRANK L. STANTON



Goodby, honey, for I jes' can't stay. For to read my titles clear, It's a race horse ride to the far away— To the light or the darkness there.

No place to tarry For to read my dream— Dark of the night, Or the morning's beam.

Just "A Certain Per Cent." In a recent Independence Examiner William Southern becomes critical, as follows:

"No way has ever been invented to prevent a certain percentage of people from being fools. Education does not do the job. I have known some of the best educated men and women who were just plain nuts, plus, and I have known many with little book knowledge who were by no means in the foolish class. I have in mind one of the most delightful of women, pleasant, tactful and nice to be with who has not an ounce of common sense, and I know another who is smart and clever and bright who lands in the same class. Come to think of it, this would be a first-class old world if there were no fools in it."

The Noisemaker. Jaybird makes believe it's spring— He's raisin' such a row! He really thinks that he can sing— The best note on the bough!

That's jes' his way From spring to fall,— Oh, he's the bird That knows it all!

He never seems to clear his throat To please his friends or foes, His own unvarying, harsh note Jes' like a buzzsaw goes!

But that's his way From spring to fall,— Oh, he's the bird That knows it all!

Heard on the Highway. The Sandersville Progress is responsible for this one—

"A Florida dealer had a contract to deliver several carloads of brick within a given time, but he was short one carload, and the embargo looked like he would lose. But he didn't. He had the brick loaded in a refrigerator car and shipped as such. It got to Miami in time to prevent loss on his contract. Those Floridians know how to get freight through and sometimes they ship Old Scotch and label it fruit."

Faithfulness. You plucked a flower, looked into its heart, And held it closely in your finger tips; You lifted it and held it to your lips, Then tore the petals, one by one, apart.

My heart is like that humble, little flower You held so closely in your finger tips; You spoke of love and gave to me your lips, Then broke my heart, shattered my dream— —ETHEL DE LESSELINE.

Don't tell your troubles to the New Year. The young in days, already it's busy burning its own.

The Right Way. "While you're banking," says the Albany Herald, "don't forget to bank on your town."

Says the Deacon. You needn't climb to the hilltop to reach heaven, for the valley is just as close to it—only, no one is in a hurry to investigate.

Should Be More Liberal About Our Foreign Debt. Editor Constitution: It is possible to judge a country, as far as its character is concerned, by the thoughts that are expressed from time to time by its leaders?

If so, it should give us concern. Our attitude with reference to the debts of our colleagues in war is not the attitude of a people who have any appreciation of values.

We are not men to want to appreciate that when one is in an enterprise, he should see it through; and on top of this, we have not the vision to see that in many instances, and particularly in this instance, in the long run we would make a whole lot more out of it, by not only maintaining the good will of the balance of the world, but by proving by our actions, we are a moral force for good.

In the good old days men were willing to speak out, and when they need now, is plain speaking, so people will commence to realize that we are being treated as weaklings, everyone being afraid to speak the truth.

ARMAND MAY, Atlanta, Ga., January 16, 1926.

ABE MARTIN

COME OVER TONIGHT, WE'RE GOING TO TRY TO GET LADDER AN' SPITZER! (Illustration of a man climbing a ladder.)

It's finally got around it where it's twice as hard to get it in as it was to get it out. More people now start to drink on New Year's than used to.

(Copyright, 1926, for The Constitution.)

Just in Passing at the National Capital

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON

These are stirring days at the nation's capital—more stirring than any since the days of the treaty struggle in 1919-20.

They are no less tinted—almost wrote "tinted"—with the red and "pink" influences of radicalism than in that memorable period that sent a soldier of humanity to his knees.

They are no freer from the sinister influences of politics—cheap, disgusting, nauseating politics—than in those days when demagogues capitalized the weaknesses of a war-torn people, and the distress of bereaved hearthstones, to appease political avarice, and to feed selfish appetites.

Politics figures conspicuously today in the consideration of almost every major issue before congress.

More often than not it is not what is best, but what is expedient. Not what is to the economic interest of the country, but what is to the political interest of the member—measured along the path of least resistance.

We saw it in the vote to give a seat in the senate to Gerald Nye, the young radical recruit from North Dakota.

We saw it in the house vote on the Italian debt settlement.

We see it in the proposed farm relief legislation.

We see it in the mythical "fight" between the so-called "wet" and "dry" forces.

We see it in the pending tax reduction legislation.

We see it in all of its scarlet robes, in the fight on the world court.

We see it in its crystallized shadows that penetrate national conventions yet unborn.

We see it everywhere! Do you think the Nye vote of last Tuesday reflected the individual interpretation of the law by the individual members of the senate?

Then think again! Do you think the world court issue did not enter into the Nye case?

And keep the Dakota seat warm for him while that great issue that penetrates the hearts and souls of men was traded and trafficked in by a group that would sacrifice the peace of the world to sustain their political attitude of irreconcilable isolation?

Then think again! Who waged the battle to seat Nye? The senate group of western radicals?

Who are they? Brookhart, Shipstead, Frazier, Norris, La Follette, Howell, Wheeler, et al!

How did this radical minority win by a two-vote margin?

By an alliance with another group of democrats, led by Smith, of South Carolina, and Reed, of Missouri.

Is not Smith the same democrat who was, without precedent, chosen to the chairmanship two years ago of the powerful senate committee on interstate commerce by a republican controlled senate?

The same Smith! Was he not chosen by reason of an alliance reached between democrats and the radical group, led by the elder La Follette?

Absolutely! Is it strange that Smith should help engineer another and similar alliance that adds another vote to the

radical group—the group that is fighting the world court hardest? Common sense can answer that! And Reed? Is he not a democratic leader of the irreconcilable group that is fighting the world court?

And Borah and Johnson? Are they not the republican insurgent leaders who hang to the fringe of the radicals, and who, too, are fighting the world court?

Thanks to the democrats who are willing to enter into such unholy alliances, the world court will very probably be defeated.

Thirty days ago it would have been overwhelmingly carried. But politics has been at work. Traps have been set. And many southern democrats who ought to have had better sense walked into them.

Even George Moses has gone to bed with Cole Blease. Can you beat it? Defeated? In all probability—yes!

How? By emasculation through amendments. And by deferring the vote.

I doubt if a vote is reached before late in March, and perhaps April, even though by Saturday's vote it is kept at the top of the calendar.

And then? See if some of the trades in the Nye issue don't come up to plague the real friends of world peace who voted with their eyes shut.

I am glad to say that Senator George, of Georgia, voted his earnest conviction as to the law. The red octopus did not fasten any claws into his shoulders.

Take the house vote Friday on the Italian debt settlement—

Do you think that vote was free from politics—cheap, demagogic politics, at that?

Then think again! Here is a frozen credit of more than two billions of dollars, owed by a bankrupt, revolution-torn nation.

In its old status it is of no more asset value to this government than the obligation of Russia which that red-webbed nation does not even condescend to recognize.

The American debt funding commission, of which Congressman Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia, is a member, heard all the testimony as to the nation's economic condition.

It unanimously agreed to terms that would permit Italy to economically rehabilitate herself, stabilize her currency, strengthen her government, and at the same time pay this government every dollar of the debt and interest in a reasonable number of years.

It made liquid a credit that thus becomes, by its integrity, a national asset instead of a liability.

It leaves Italy able to buy American cotton—of which it is a big consumer—and other American raw and manufactured products.

And yet when it came to a house vote the democrats almost made a party issue of it. Of the twelve members of the Georgia delegation ten of them voted against the agreement.

Only Representative Gordon Lee stood with Representative Crisp. He did it not merely to sustain a colleague but from economic conviction—and sound and unchallengeable conviction.

Was there any politics in that vote? Little else but!

I know one member of the Georgia delegation who was almost lobbying for acceptance of the settlement. "It is fair, it is right," he told me, voluntarily, when conversation drifted around to it—

But when the record vote was taken Representative Carl Vinson voted "nay."

Talk about Mussolini, "dictator!" My friends, there are dictators in Washington, with their "scepters of reprisal" away from the congressional galleries who can give Mussolini cards and spades and run him out of the game.

And there are secret orders that have their threatening, cajoling, terrifying political house organs. These are placed on every member's office desk, and are scanned as religiously as the pupil thumbs his textbook.

Do you think the Catholic question, as propagated by the Ku Klux Klan, did not enter into the vote on the Italian debt settlement?

Then think again. The attempt was made to twist it around Masonry—as great and noble an order as there is in the world. But that was a camouflage. Scores of as loyal Masons as there are in America voted for the settlement.

Mussolini's idea of the Masons has nothing to do with it. The Catholic being the established church of Rome has nothing on earth to do with it.

The question is one of economics, involving the best material interest of this nation.

But—sad to relate—Economics, or national material welfare either, have but little show in a contest with prejudice and intolerance.

Take the so-called farm relief issue—

At the very minute that the farm and economic leaders of the country were in conference at the north end of Pennsylvania avenue, trying to decide the problem of what to do with the farm surplus—which must be marketed abroad—Senator Cole Blease was delivering, on the floor of that great deliberative body, a cheap tirade against foreign nations in general, diplomats in particular, and in a style of speech that appeals to ignorance and bigotry.

All of this because two or three embassy attaches had been accused of carrying flasks of liquor to a Washington cabaret and had claimed diplomatic immunity.

The fact is this government asked that the boys in question be recalled, which was done—a severe penalty for a minor violation.

But what cared Cole Blease about the facts? He was helping the insurgents in a most inexcusable filibuster, and was talking, just talking.

George Moses had pressed him into action. George Moses using a South Carolina "commoner."

Think of that! Politics! Sinister, destructive, de-bauching politics!

Congress is lamentably in its grip. And the country suffers!

I have just returned to my desk from an absence of several days in Washington—and I shall write more in detail during the week of some of the specific issues I have here merely glanced at.

THE WORLD'S WINDOW

BY PIERRE VAN PAASSEN

Needle and Thread.

There was a roar of indignation from the whole English press a short while ago, when a body of school reformers proposed to the ministry of education to abolish certain old customs in the schools, because they really had no place in our modern era.

One of these customs was that to keep his hat on even in the presence of the king, for Henry VIII, who instituted the custom, remarked that he would never do to have the boys imagine that there is anyone higher in authority than the headmaster. Another quaint custom is that of the "town-and-gown" rows, then and for long afterwards prevalent, and he appealed to his father to buy him a new one. But the angry king refused point blank. Afterwards the prince made his appearance at "hall" with needles and thread hanging all over his gown, explaining that he had been trying to mend the rents in the garment.

Other customs more subtle means to attract the passing yokel and detract or subtract from him some hard-earned pennies. On Fourteenth street there is one with a black-eyed gypsy in the first booth of the street.

To the family man from far away she must appear as the acme of sophistication. Her skirts don't reach to her knees, she sports a low-necked dress, she smokes cigarettes, her forehead is adorned with strings of coin and her dress is a flashy red.

The sight intrigues the peasantry. Cice one of these gents stops he is lost. And their number is legion.

The lady tells fortunes of course. If she spots a likely prospect who is hedging about and hesitating, she signals an accomplice. This individual pops up as from nowhere like a Jack-

call by large British subsidies, was called together an international council of prominent Mohammedans to decide on the future of the Caliphate and the Holy places. He says the Holy cities of Mecca and Medina are suffering through all the internecine quarrels. Before the war Medina, like Mecca, profited greatly from pilgrims from all parts of the Moslem world. While a visit to Mecca was practically compulsory, the trip to Medina was voluntary, but gave additional merit. A drawing factor is

LIGHTS OF NEW YORK

BY PIERRE VAN PAASSEN

New York, January 17.—There is a woman at one of those East Side amusement arcades who is employed by the showmen to walk amidst the little booths and laugh. She starts to work around 8 or 9 in the evening, the hour when smouldering romanticism brings down loads of visitors in the sightseeing buses to Gotham's mysterious Orient.

The lady in question is well-dressed, has a pleasant enough appearance, really beautiful teeth, she is sociable and not at all backward, but her greatest asset is her laugh. It is penetrating and yet not too loud. There is something jolly and mischievous in it. And without a doubt it's catching and contagious. Let only a clown pull off that most inane of all show stunts, kick his partner in the pants and the woman will burst out laughing with such a genuine, boisterous, rippling cascade of laughter that everybody around her immediately joins in.

Other arcades use more subtle means to attract the passing yokel and detract or subtract from him some hard-earned pennies. On Fourteenth street there is one with a black-eyed gypsy in the first booth of the street.

To the family man from far away she must appear as the acme of sophistication. Her skirts don't reach to her knees, she sports a low-necked dress, she smokes cigarettes, her forehead is adorned with strings of coin and her dress is a flashy red.

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the assertion by Mohammedans that one prayer offered in the Mosque of the Prophet, which is located in Medina, is worth a thousand elsewhere. Because of this many "prayer brokers" did a thriving business, receiving fees from distant clients for offering up prayers in their behalf. So holy is the city that Moslems assert you can see a luminous haze over the city from a distance, like a sort of halo.

Over on Fifty-first street there is an agency that will supply guests for weddings, funerals and gay parties. At present the agency is short of help and advertising for "dancing men."

Still another type of dummies is the bogus floorman at auctions. They are the auctioneer's auxiliaries. If a bidder is disappointed in his purchase and feels like making a protest or starting a rumpus, the floorman suddenly emerges from the crowd and officiates as "chucker out."

Later, and about the time of the second International Cotton exposition another "History of Atlanta and Its

My Story of Atlanta

BY SAM W. SMALL

Noted Atlanta Authors.

The creation of a literary atmosphere about a city of material endeavors and commercial ambitions is not a result of design. It develops out of intellectual individualism and aspirations. But wherever men and women of brains congregate there will surely come those efforts of expression that wear the garb of literature.

In the ante-bellum Atlanta, eager and earnest for reputation and riches as a municipality there was only sporadic attempts of a true literary type. After the war there were memories, experiences and historian impulses that appealed to the genius of endowed Atlantans.

The preservation of war poems supplied the incentive to first endeavors in literary lines. The lyrics of Barwick were among the true classic and popular in the war era and they formed, perhaps, the first volume issued with an Atlanta imprint. They enjoyed a large sale. Dr. J. Stainback Wilson, as good a writer as he was a physician, published a brochure history of the city. It was informing to new comers, but too fragmentary to survive beyond a single edition. Subsequently, in view of the creation of a first International Cotton exposition, the city of Atlanta, in the credentials of the city to more than local attention, Colonel E. Y. Clark, published his "Illustrated History of Atlanta." It was a deftly woven story of the foundation and growth of the city up to that date. It became a popular history and guidebook for the stranger within our gates. It is now out of print many years and copies of it are treasures in the libraries and homes that possess them.

In 1875 Colonel John H. Seals, who had been long identified with Atlanta, published his "History of the South" as a distinctly literary weekly. His dream was to make it for the south what Bonner's New York Ledger then was for the country at large. His literary editor was Mary E. Bryan, one of the most cultured and capable writers, especially for women readers, that the south has ever produced. They made it a worthy and popular periodical, that was eventually taken over by the city of Atlanta, and finally merged with "Uncle Remus" Magazine.

In that period Atlanta became the point of issue for Professor William H. Hall, one of the most patrician of the country. His work appeared exclusively in Bonner's Ledger and rose to the dignity of a literary narrative in fictional form. He had the rare art of draping characters and incidents with reliable information of the arts, arms, costume, and mode of life of the people who created the age of chivalry in the romance countries of Europe.

Another romancer, but of a more bizarre type, who fashioned his fiction in Atlanta was Colonel Henry R. Shackelford. His vehicle was "The South," a magazine that appealed to the lovers of "blood and thunder" stories, the lurid dogmas of pirates, the lurid dogmas of pirates, the lurid dogmas of pirates.

GEORGIA Day by Day

—BY—
RALPH T. JONES

John Bunyan said:

"There, but for the grace of God, goes John Bunyan."

It was as if he watched a condemned criminal going to the gallows that the famous author of "Pilgrim's Progress" uttered those words. They express, perhaps better than any others ever voiced, humbleness of spirit and devout appreciation of the guardianship of a kindly Maker.

Another young man is already dead. He was shot and killed while trying to hold up and rob an Atlanta storekeeper. The storekeeper did well to shoot. If other bandits met the same fate, perhaps there would be less of such crime. The young man who died, as a matter of fact, killed himself. He had only himself to blame. Pray, too, for his soul, hurried before its Maker without time to repent the crime that was, at the moment, in progress.

The Georgia newspapers have, in recent weeks, frequently carried the names of four youths. Each of the four is a figure of tragedy. Each has married or ruined his own life at an early age. And each should point a moral to all other boys and young men who read.

Two of these young men sit today in the death cell in the Muscogee county jail at Columbus. One week from next Friday they will be taken from their cell for the last time, marched to the gallows and there, with a rope around each neck, the trap will be sprung and two more killers will have paid their debt to society. Let us pray that their immortal souls have already paid their debt to God.

However, these two young men were denied many opportunities that the state should have given them. Brought up without schooling, without church, without Christian education, they were like young barbarians. This does not, of course, excuse their crime. It does, however, raise the question as to whether they would have committed such a crime, had their chances for self-improvement in life been greater.

The fourth young man, the companion in crime of the two who were hanged, will shortly go from his jail cell to a convict camp, there to serve for six years as punishment for his part in the robberies of the two perpetrators.

It is of this last youth that this comment is really written.

The two who are to die for a dastardly murder are pitied. But if ever men were guilty, they are. If the state is to inflict capital punishment at all, it is in such cases as this.

Of the third, the one who died by

STONE MOUNTAIN

(Carving Now Going On)

Points of Interest in Atlanta

Luxurious Dixie Coaches

Leaving 10:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m.

Competent Lecturers



Relieved of pain in time to go to party

BACKACHE GIVEN

QUICK RELIEF

Tried simple home treatment

and pain stops

An aching back is often the result of

tired, over-exerted muscles, and can

be given quick and complete relief

with a very simple home treatment.

"I had such a backache I didn't

know what to do," writes a New York

woman. "I looked through my medi-

cine cabinet to see if I could find

something to help me, and there was

a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I used

it, and in half an hour I was better.

The next day I went to a big engage-

ment party. Now, when anyone has a

pain, I say 'use Sloan's.'"

The marvelous effectiveness of

Sloan's is due to the stimulating effect

that it has upon the circulation.

Straight to the sick, aching tissues, it

sends a healing tide of fresh new blood

—clears out the trouble—kills the pain.

So pleasant and clean to use, too.

You don't even have to rub. Just pat

it on gently and you will get immedi-

ate results. All druggists—35 cents.

—(adv.)

The After-Dinner Coffee Service

The pleasing custom of serving black coffee in the drawing room after the meal is growing in popularity.

The use of the after-dinner coffee service is indispensable in the home.

We are showing a number of beautiful designs in after-dinner coffee services.

MAIER & BERKELE, Inc.

31 Whitehall St.

Established 38 Years

DR. T. J. PARKER DIES AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

Dr. Thomas J. Parker, prominent Atlanta druggist, died Sunday afternoon at his residence, 50 McLeod avenue, following a brief illness.

Dr. Parker was born in Girard, Ala., later moved to Atlanta where he spent several years and then accepted a responsible position in New York. Returning to Atlanta in 1908 he had since made his home here.

He was married in 1904 to Miss Nellie Woodall, of Atlanta, who survives him.

As a member of the Druid Hills Presbyterian church he was active in its affairs.

In addition to his widow, he is survived by a son, Francis P. Parker, and a brother, Charles Parker, of Dallas, Texas. Funeral services will be announced later with Awtry & Lowndes in charge.

'Hitchy' Will Act As Usher Tonight At Follies Show

When the "Greenwich Village Follies" opens its week's engagement at the Atlanta theater tonight, patrons of the house are advised to remember that the curtain will rise each night at 8:15, instead of 8:30 o'clock, as has been erroneously announced.

The length of the performance makes this early start necessary. For the Wednesday and Saturday matinees the curtain will rise promptly at 2:15 o'clock.

In fact, it will be wise for everyone to be on hand tonight not later than 8 o'clock. For Raymond Hitchcock, the famous comedian star, is going to stand at the door of the theater and greet all persons as they enter the theater.

More than this, "Hitchy" is going to act as an usher to the show, and if you get there in good time and are sitting, he will show you to your seat, see that you are comfortable, have a program and everything.

So, don't forget. Night shows start at 8:15 o'clock and you'd better be there at 8 o'clock matinees start at 2:15 and you'd better be there at 2 o'clock.

MRS. D. O. MARTIN DIES AT HOSPITAL SUNDAY MORNING

Funeral services for Mrs. Daniel Oscar Martin, 90, of 1939 Peachtree road, who died early Sunday morning at a private hospital, will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning from the chapel of Barclay & Braden. The Rev. J. W. Quillian, pastor of the Druid Hills Methodist church, assisted by the Rev. Frederick L. Stevens, pastor of the Peachtree Road Methodist church, will officiate and interment will be in Oakland cemetery.

In addition to her husband, D. O. Martin, she was survived by a daughter, Mrs. G. A. Adair; two sons, D. O. Jr. and J. Wesley Martin; a sister, Mrs. Rosa Harwell, of Atlanta, and a brother, J. E. Johnson, of Atlanta.

WOMEN AFFECTING WAIST LINE DRESS; MEN DO LIKEWISE

London, January 17.—(AP)—The "waist line" in dress not only is being revived for women, but men are adopting the idea, which up to the present has been inviolate among the more smartly dressed army officers. Youths about town are now wearing double-breasted reefer coats with a sharp waist line, and the latest dress and dinner jackets are cut on the same lines.

For the man afflicted with superfluous flesh, the stores are selling "obesity girdles," so that they can wear clothes giving an appearance of a "waist" while "basting" also has become popular, if the obesity girdles do not give the necessary slim appearance.

A Poor Way To Meet a Sacred State Obligation

Editor Constitution: The story of the state's failure to pay its debts to the old soldier and widow pensioners has been frequently enough told. We are familiar with the state's practice of making partial payments on these debts and of increasing the debts by legal enactments that have proven to be a further increase of empty promises. We have almost ceased to marvel at the legislature's appropriation of money to pay these pensioners when it was a matter of common knowledge that there was no money to appropriate, nor any method provided to raise the funds so appropriated. This sort of legislative action has become, it would seem, a habit that culminated in an act to pay in "scrip"—no money—in hand, no expressed expectation of ever having it in hand by any method of raising it. The legislature—"The King of France with 40,000 men," marched up the hill and then marched down again.

Meanwhile these old pensioners wait with about the same spirit that they wait for coupons to a house that they know not of. They wait because they can't do anything but wait—and have a faint hope.

Last night one of them died. For years, while the state owed and didn't pay, he was supported by his people—"jest visitin' aroun' 'mong me folks"—who had burdens of their own that they didn't want to add to the state's.

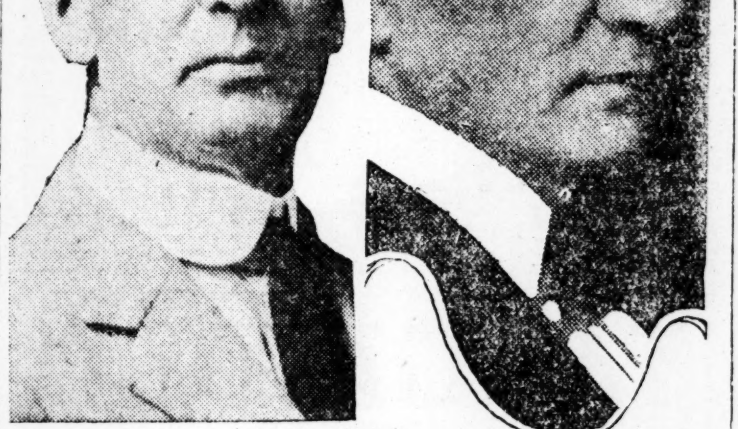
The state owed this old man \$500 when he died. It was so fixed under the law that he could not make a transfer and get a dollar of it with which to buy his simplest necessities. Now that he is dead the state may or may not—nobody knows—pay a part of its debt on his "expense of last illness and funeral." So long as the old veteran could breathe he expressed implicit faith that "the state" did what's right by me in the long run. He died clinging to the colors he had borne in battle.

Was the old man's faith in his state misplaced? His people were not financially able to give him decent burial. The obliging undertaker incurred expense in the burial to the amount of \$150. Will the state pay even that part of its debt to the dead soldier? The obliging undertaker is a man "weak in the faith" on that score, and cites Daniel Webster as having said something about experience being a lamp to guide his feet.

To say the least of it, the old soldier is certainly dead, and the state's debt to him, if not thereby canceled, will not be increased. Did the state keep faith with him?

Bah! Will it? Toss a coin: P. FLEMING, Ordinary of Crisp County, Cordele, January 15, 1926.

'Religious Emphasis Week' Opens Here Next Sunday



Upper, left to right, Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page, and, below, Alva W. Taylor and Raymond Robins, four prominent religious workers who will be among the notables here next week to aid in Atlanta's observance of "Religious Emphasis Week," which will begin with a mass meeting next Sunday at the city auditorium.

"Religious Emphasis Week" to be held in Atlanta the week of January 24-31, will be opened by a mammoth mass meeting next Sunday afternoon in the city auditorium where several thousand Atlantans are expected to gather to hear addresses by outstanding religious workers of the United States.

The list of speakers will include Sherwood Eddy, one of the most famous lay workers in the country, and ten or more of the leading religious workers of America.

The mass meeting will begin at 3:30 o'clock and in addition to the list of prominent speakers there will be a musical program including an organ recital, songs by a negro chorus and other features expected to attract and hold the interest of the audience.

The meeting will be preliminary to a number of special services to be held throughout the city during the week. Meetings will be held in school buildings, in homes and in various churches of the city. There will be services also in the colleges and universities.

Impress Christianity. The efforts of religious leaders to impress upon the people of Atlanta the value of religious training and the worth of spiritual communion will not be in the shape of a "campaign or a movement," it was stated. Services will be of an informal nature and will be conducted with the purpose of emphasizing the need for a better understanding of religious truths and principles.

"Religious Emphasis Week" had its inception in Des Moines, Iowa, where great success met efforts of leaders to bring religious truth to the average layman and to impress upon the everyday man the need for the application of Christianity to the business life, it is said.

Sherwood Eddy, as leader of "Religious Emphasis Week," is said to have met with great success and will head the program in Atlanta. The week in Atlanta is being sponsored by the Committee of Church Cooperation.

Preliminary to the opening of the week's meetings, there will be a gathering of the ministers and laymen Saturday night at Central Presbyterian church, when plans will be perfected. This meeting will be presided over by M. M. Davies. A supper will be served to three hundred workers who are expected to take part in the movement during the week, after which addresses will be delivered by laymen concerning the campaign.

Other Notables Attend. All during the week of speakers who will take part is Dr. Mordcai Johnson, of Charleston, W. Va., a leader in negro religious circles, it is said. Following the opening mass meeting the week's routine will begin with a downtown midday service at the First Baptist church at the corner of Cain and Peachtree. At 7:30 o'clock sectional meetings will begin at the First Presbyterian church, Peachtree and Sixteenth; Grace Methodist church, Ponce de Leon near Jackson; Second Baptist church, Washington and Mitchell; St. Paul's Methodist church, of Hamilton, Anderson, Kershaw and Lee on Lee street.

This same program will be continued each succeeding day of the week, with the omission of the noonday meeting on Saturday. The week will close with another mass meeting Sunday afternoon, January 31, at Wesley Memorial church.

All during the week special services and group conferences will be held at Georgia Tech, Emory and Agnes Scott, together with other services for the high school students. The work among the students is expected to be the most vital contribution made during the course of the week.

FEDERAL ENGINEER ORDERED TO CLEAR PORT CONGESTION

Miami, Fla., January 17.—(AP)—United States District Engineer Youngberg, stationed at Jacksonville, has been ordered here by the army board of engineers, war department, to assume direction of the Miami congested port situation.

The order followed a request from the American Steamship association, in view of the bottling of the port of Miami, caused by the capsizing of the barkentine Prins Valdemar last Sunday. Efforts of the city of Miami and owners of the vessel to remove the ship have proved unsuccessful, and shipping, both incoming and outgoing, has been virtually at a standstill during the week.

The unprecedented maritime activity here during the past several months previously had caused a partial congestion, and the overturning of the Prins Valdemar has resulted in a general tie-up. Passenger steamers, while greatly handicapped by the unusual situation, have suffered less than freighters, and have been enabled to land their passengers at causeway docks.

Aunt Het



"Pa's new clerk is so prissy an' perfect I never trusted him until I heard him cuss once." (Copyright, 1925, for The Constitution.)

Classic Works Will Be Played By Flonzaleys

Classic composers will dominate the program of the Flonzaley quartet when it plays in Atlanta at the Woman's club theater next Saturday afternoon, it was announced Saturday afternoon by the Atlanta Music club, which will present the concert. Mozart, Tschaiakowsky and Schumann are the composers whose works will be played.

The program will be the third event of the club's series of intimate and seats for it will be made available to the public beginning Friday at the Cable Piano company box office at the same time with those for the Paderewski concert, which is to be given by the same club at the city auditorium Friday night, January 29.

Unusual interest is attached to the program because it will include the most widely popular selection ever recorded for a photograph by a stringed quartet, the adagio movement of Schumann's quartet in A major. More than 1,000 records of this selection are owned in Atlanta homes, making it the best known of the 25 records the quartet has made, it was stated.

The organization has been presented in Atlanta nearly every year since the Atlanta Music club was organized and has always attracted the largest crowds that have attended any of the concerts of the chamber music series.

EXECUTION BARRED AGAINST DECATUR COUNTY SHERIFF

Although both offices may be filled by the same individual, an execution cannot be issued against the sheriff of Decatur county on a bond given by the sheriff of the Bainbridge city court, the state court of appeals ruled Saturday in the case of S. W. Martin against the Decatur county commissioners.

The action arose from an effort by the commissioners to recover fees they claimed were excessive. The appellate court held, however, that the two offices are just as distinct when held by one man, as though they were held by two persons, and an execution levied against the sheriff of the county on a bond he had given as sheriff of the city court should be dismissed.

GOVERNOR URGES PEOPLE TO BUY MEMORIAL COINS

Columbia, S. C., January 17.—(AP)—Declaring that unless South Carolina purchases its entire allotment of Stone Mountain memorial coins, the likelihood of the state's receiving a commemorative medal public today, calls upon citizens of the state to make a concerted effort to dispose of their quota before January 23. This day the governor's status has been designated as the day upon which the campaign must be concluded throughout the south.

Quiltman, Ga., January 17.—(Special)—The Peoples National bank, the youngest bank in Quiltman, showed an increase of nearly \$100,000 in deposits over last year at the annual meeting this week.

The following officers were elected: President, M. W. Haywood; vice president, E. J. Pedrick; W. W. Patrick, vice president; F. H. Brannan, cashier.

YOUNG QUITMAN BANK HAS UNUSUAL GAIN

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"No Longer a Village"---

THE South Boulevard Improvement Association wants Atlanta to have the kind of RAPID TRANSIT street railway system a city of Atlanta's metropolitan proportions should have.

Its members have voted in favor of eliminating the many unnecessary street car stops, because they realize that these survivals of Atlanta's "village days" must be done away with, in order that Atlanta's street car riders can travel at Big City speed.

The Georgia Public Service Commission is expected to act soon on our petition specifying stops to be eliminated. If you, also, want Atlanta to have RAPID TRANSIT, write or phone the Commissioners at once.

BULLET GRAZES VICTIM'S TONGUE, CURES IMPEDIMENT

Milwaukee, Wis., January 17.—On January 7, Nick Ferro argued with his cousin, Charles Paprone. He mumbled and stuttered with difficulty for his speech had been impeded for years. Then the two cousins fought.

Yesterday when Ferro took the stand to testify against his cousin he spoke clearly and distinctly. The impediment was gone. A bullet fired by Paprone during the fight had grazed his tongue and had resulted in giving him new speech.

But Ferro was not the least bit grateful for the cure. His testimony was largely responsible for Paprone being convicted on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Paprone was sentenced from one to thirteen years in the state penitentiary.

LEMON CLEANS HAIR AS NOTHING ELSE CAN

Whether your hair is bobbed or long, next time you wash it rinse it with the juice of two California lemons in an ordinary washbowl full of water followed by a plain water rinse—and note the difference in the hair—how clean it feels—how much prettier it looks.

The lemon cuts a soap-curd that a shampoo always leaves. Ordinary rinsing, even if repeated, with plain water doesn't take it out. It answers only to the mild acid of the California lemon.

Get a dozen California lemons now and keep them handy for this purpose as well as for the score of other lemon uses in the home.

California lemons, practically seedless and heavy with effective juice, are the best for the rinse. All stores sell them the year round.—Adv.

DR. NINA PICKETT TO LECTURE TODAY TO THEOSOPHISTS

Dr. Nina E. Pickett, nationally known lecturer on theosophy, will speak at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the lodge rooms of the Theosophical society, 326 Peachtree street, on "Fate or Free Will." Dr. Pickett lectured Sunday night on "The Drama of the Human Soul."



In her lecture this afternoon, Dr. Pickett will discuss the understanding of what the first cause is and its foundation in the drama of manifestation; fate and free will and their causes and effects; and whether man has a free will to initiate causes which result in weakness, loss, pain and failure or to start causes which may result in power, health, beauty and wisdom. The lecture is free and the public is invited.

London, January 17.—A cold, dismal, gray London Sunday found the Berlings, Irving and Ellman, still besieged by sight seekers, sob sisters, advertising agents and autograph hounds. The most sought-after couple in England spent the entire day in their rooms, denying themselves to all callers.

The Daily Express says that the Berlings at midnight Saturday joined a farewell party to Sophie Tucker at the Kit Kat club, where Irving and Ellman were seen. The party was given by Miss Tucker concerning their early theatrical experiences.

By request, according to the Daily Express, Berlin sang "Remember," while his bride, "unrecognized by the throng, stood on a table."

JEW MAY RAISE 500,000 TO BUILD JERUSALEM TEMPLE

Chicago, January 17.—(AP)—Plans to raise \$500,000 for erecting a temple in Jerusalem were outlined today before the opening session of the United Synagogue convention. Approximately 1,000 persons were present when the convention was opened by Rabbi Herman Cohen, of Manhattan city. Mayor William A. Dever, welcoming the visiting delegates, declared that no country can be great where intolerance exists and asserted that evidences of intolerance are rapidly disappearing.

OPEN GRATE FIRE FATAL TO WOMAN AT OGLETHORPE

Oglethorpe, Ga., January 17.—(AP)—Mrs. J. S. English, 63, died this afternoon from burns received yesterday when her clothing caught fire from an open grate.

She is survived by her husband, five sons and one daughter.

DIXIE COACHES WEST POINT—LA GRANGE 7 a. m., 10 a. m., 12 noon, 3 p. m. ROME—CARTERSVILLE 8 a. m., 10 a. m., 12 noon, 3 p. m. ATHENS—MONROE 8 a. m., 11 a. m., 4 p. m.

Teach Children To Use Cuticura

Soothes and Heals Rashes and Irritations Cuticura Soap Keeps the Skin Clear

Following is one of many public expressions in favor of the program:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"The South Boulevard Improvement Association, a non-political civic organization, wishes to go on record as heartily approving the effort of the Georgia Railway and Power Company in seeking to eliminate the many unnecessary stops that are now weighing down the service to the masses that are dependent on street cars.

"It is time for those few who are contending for their pet stops to take a broader view of this matter and to realize that Atlanta is no longer a village and that they must keep step with progress.

"We are for a faster and better service and a greater more progressive Atlanta.

"A. W. WARNER, President."

GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO. A CITIZEN WHEREVER WE SERVE

THE CONSTITUTION SPORTS

ROBBIE'S RESIGNATION BARES INTERNAL STRIFE AT MERCER

EDITED BY H.C. HAMILTON

Bucky Harris Tried Out With Detroit For First Big Job

Fred Clarke Started Career With Five Hits Out of Five Times Up—Branch Rickey Was a Substitute During Playing Days.

(Following is the forty-fifth article of a series entitled "Rounding Third," by Hugh A. Jennings, on his 34 years of major league baseball service. Jennings, manager of the Chicago White Sox, has been the Georgia Peach, and central figure in some of baseball's biggest developments, writes an interesting history of the national game in this series. He also analyzes the greatest figures of baseball during the last 34 years.)

BY HUGH A. JENNINGS
CHAPTER 45.

Clark Griffith was fairly successful as manager of the Chicago White Sox. He had better luck in New York. One year he lost the pennant by one game, and that game was decided on a wild pitch by Jack Chesbro made against Detroit. He had two strikes on the batter with a couple of men on bases, and to score a knockout Chesbro put more stuff on his spittle than he remembers ever having put on another ball. He put everything he had. The ball shot by the catcher and the game was lost, and so was the pennant.

As manager of the Washington team Griffith never had much success, but his best move came as an owner when he appointed Stanley Harris manager of his team. He had not stuck by the predecessors of Harris.

Years ago Bill Coughlin, who used to play third base and captain the Detroit Tigers in their pennant-winning years, had an independent team in Scranton. He got an exhibition game with the New York Giants, and to make a creditable showing against the major leaguers he brought a third baseman from his former home town of Pittsford down to Scranton for the game. A few days later there reached him in Detroit a letter from Tony Walsh, a lawyer in Pittsford, telling him what a remarkable third baseman the Pittsford boy was and advised him to sign him.

Talked It Over.
When I returned home I had a talk with the boy and signed him for Detroit. He reported the next spring to the Tigers' training camp at Waukegan, Wis. He was awfully lonesome, for he had never before been away from home, and he wanted to go back. I had a hard time trying to make him forget his homeickness, and never really succeeded. He accompanied us north.

I wanted to keep him but Frank J. Navin, president of the Detroit club, thought the boy too small, and recommended him to Muskegon in the State league. Muskegon was in last place, but the owners of the last-place Muskegon team thought the boy not good enough for them, so he was conditionally released, went back to Pittsford and played independent ball. The next year he played with Reading, managed by "Hooks" Wiltse, former Giants' pitcher. Wiltse then signed to manage Buffalo and he took the boy with him. John McGraw had sent Wiltse several players and expected Wiltse to give him a chance at his promising material, but when the time came Wiltse sold the boy to Washington.

In Washington he became famous, for the boy was Stanley Harris. I used to watch his father, who was a pitcher back in the mining district of Pennsylvania. I am sorry that I could not keep the boy, but I was glad for his sake when he landed a pennant and captured a world championship, the first time Washington had ever finished in first place.

Clarke Started Fast.
No man ever had a more auspicious major league debut than Fred Clarke. He came to Louisville and in five games made five hits in five times at bat. He started in left field and continued there, playing exceptional ball. In a few years he was manager of the team, and when the Long Island franchise was transferred to Pittsburgh, Clarke, Hans Wagner, Phillips and several other Louisville players went along in the deal. Clarke continued as manager. He kept the team near the top and in 1909 won the National league pennant and defeated Detroit for the world championship.

He was aggressive and an intelligent manager. He quit baseball to look after his business interests in Kansas. In 1888 Willie Gleason, later called "Kid" Gleason, was pitching for Scranton, Pa. Later he got a job pitching for the New York Yankees. Then he went to St. Louis and from St. Louis to Baltimore, still pitching. He pitched out the season of 1894 and he pitched part of the season of 1895. Then Ned Hanlon, seeing further possibilities in Gleason, switched him to second base. He became a star at the position and the following year he was shifted to the New York Yankees. Finally his major playing career, he landed as manager of the Jersey City team. Later on he joined Philadelphia again, this time as assistant manager. Billy Murray, soon after Gleason retired.

He stayed out of baseball for some time and his next appearance was as left fielder for the Chicago White Sox. He was as far as he got in the playing end of the game. Later he coached the University of Michigan baseball team. Then he got a job managing the St. Louis Browns and later switched to the Cardinals in the National league. He has never been able to do much with the material at his disposal, because his theories interfere.

Lee Fohl has proved himself a good builder of clubs. He built a team in Cleveland that swept to a pennant and world championship in 1920, and then he built one in St. Louis that missed the pennant by a few points. He is an excellent handler of pitchers and a man who has never received the credit due him for his construction.

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U.S. TRACK MEN WILL OPPOSE FOREIGN STARS

BY FRANK GETTY.

New York, January 17.—An "All-American" track and field team will take the boards against the spike-shod host of American indoor athletic stars next month, and although there will be no Puerto Rican to lend a final flip, the winter track season promises to be one of the greatest on record for six reasons.

The six are: Charles Hoff, of Norway; Hubert Houben, of Germany; George Goodwin, of England; "Sweede" Petersson, of Sweden; Adrian Paulen, of Holland, and Alvin Stenroos, of Finland.

While the visiting athletes are not formally organized as a team, it will be interesting to see what point total they run up compared with American organizations, for each is a champion at his own branch of sport and together they make a formidable aggregation.

The foreign stars are equipped to meet the best in the world at any distance from 40 yards to 25 miles, as well as in the field events.

Each is an interesting personality, and together they provide a study in contrasts, ranging as they do from big, broad shouldered, blue-eyed Charles Hoff, who is a six-foot-two, to stumpy little Hubert Houben, whose close cropped curls are only five feet six inches above his feet.

Best Charles Paddock, the American runner, reached Berlin on their recent world tour. The German is a distance runner at any distance from the short indoor sprints of 40, 50 and 60 yards to the popular "3000."

Adrian Paulen, quiet, spectacled Hollander, is the middle distance star among the foreigners. His victory over Alan Helfrich, George Marsters and Johnny Holden at Tavers Island proved that the "Flying Dutchman" is perhaps the greatest in the world at 600 yards.

Hoff, who is at present training at Hanover, N. H., will ably represent Europe in the field events, and also is anxious to try his speed at the middle distances. The Norwegian will attempt to break the world's indoor record at pole vaulting.

When it comes to the longer runs, from three-quarters of a mile to the marathon distance, Alvin Stenroos, a countryman of the famous Nurm, is a capable, if rather colorless performer. The indoor season Saturday night, Finn won easily from scratch in the five-mile run.

Goodwin, the Britisher, stands out among the world's best walkers, although less is known of him in this country than of his fellow stars, "Sweede" Petersson, who put up such a creditable performance at Paris, is a champion hurdler, who also can help Hoff in the field events.

Thus the Europeans have a well-balanced little team. It would be interesting to see them in action against an American sextet, composed, say, of Alan Helfrich, Dehart Hubbard, Willie Rittola, Harold Osborne, Willie Plant and Charles Brookins.

The Europeans, who were invited to compete here by the winter by the Amateur Athletic union, will be seen in action on February 4, at the Millrose games.

Michigan Unbeaten In Big Ten Race

Chicago, January 17.—(AP)—Michigan remains the only undefeated team in the big ten basketball race at the end of the third week of competition, with victories to its credit over Iowa and Northwestern.

Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio State and Purdue were into the tie for second berth with two games won and one lost apiece.

Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Northwestern and Minnesota complete the standings in the order named.

Behr, Wisconsin forward and Captain George Spradling of Purdue, lead the list of individual scorers with 30 points each.

ATLANTA, THE THRONE OF THE KING OF THE LINKS

So Many

FAMOUS GOLFERS—CHAMPIONS, AND NEAR CHAMPIONS ARE, ATLANTANS THAT OUTSIDERS BELIEVE—



BUT MOST OF US NEVER GOT A BALL OVER THE LAKE ON THE 18TH HOLE AT EAST LAKE—AND SOME NEVER WILL—



Smith Captures Title of Texas

San Antonio, Texas, January 17.—(AP)—Missing of a 10-inch putt on the home green cost Bobby Cruikshank, of Chicago, a tie for the Texas open golf championship tonight and the honor and the first prize of \$1,500 went to the lanky MacDonald Smith, of Great Neck, L. I.

Coming from behind on the last of the 72 holes played for the crown, Smith did par 3 on the 175-yard 18th while Cruikshank fell down on his putting and took five, giving him a total of 289 against Smith's 288.

It was a hard defeat for the former Oklahoma City star, who had a grasp on the national open championship at Inwood, N. Y., in 1923, only to lose it to Bobby Jones, of Atlanta. For Cruikshank had a two-stroke margin over Smith when they teed off on the 17th and had been going in fine style all through the "in nine" of the final round. To had one three and six fours on that nine up to the 17th when he fell down in making the cup and lost a stroke to the Great Neck pro.

Tied for third place in the final standing with 292 were Jack Burke, of Houston; Harry Cooper, of Dallas, winner of the Los Angeles open tournament last Sunday, and Abe Epstein, of San Francisco. Perhaps a heart-breaking as Cruikshank's slump on pro, for he had beaten Smith and was the elimination of the Little House-Cruikshank on many holes and was looked to as the next champion. But his Waterloo was the 12th hole on the final round. There he twice drove out of bounds and took a seven on a par-four hole.

ANGELS SELL TWOMBLEY TO THE READING CLUB

Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast league has sold Outfielder Clarence Twombley to the Reading club of the International league. No details of the deal were given out. In some circles it is figured Twombley will refuse to leave his favorite west for the big eastern Class AA league.

ENGLISH FAVOR MISS WILLS TO DEFEAT Mlle. LENGLEN

Cannes, France, January 17.—(AP)—Helen Wills and Suzanne Lenglen met by the tennis courts of the Metropole Sunday morning, but only for a friendly handshake.

It was the first time the American champion had seen the famous Suzanne, whom she is to meet soon again in a match for the supremacy of the feminine world of tennis.

"How do you do," said Miss Wills with a smile, and Mlle. Lenglen replied in English, after which both preserved silence until the American girl moved away to put in two hours of secret practice behind locked gates with the Metropole professional, Burke.

The contrast between the tennis champions was striking. Miss Wills, slightly taller, is much more robust than Suzanne. Her pale, drawn, rather hawk-like features of the French girl, who is burned a deep olive by the Riviera sun.

Nothing but tennis is being talked on the Riviera. Besides the Lenglen-Wills match, there is raging a national controversy over the subject of a regulation ball. For the official tournament the American ball, and Mlle. Lenglen, among others, has announced she will not play. Miss Wills is being urged not to let herself become involved in the controversy.

After she had practiced with only her mother and a few friends at present, the American champion left the courts, smiling and apparently in good physical condition, saying: "These courts are less sure than ours."

"If I find myself rested and in good form, I will enter the Gallia club tournament here on January 25, and other tournaments thereafter."

"I must have to acclimatize myself, for the weather has been terrible."

Should Miss Wills enter the Gallia tournament, she probably will meet Suzanne, for the American ball is not insisted upon for that occasion.

There is considerable advance betting and more argument about which will win. The English winter residents have no great love for Suzanne, although they acknowledge her tennis skill. They are backing the American champion. The French are supporting Suzanne warmly and offering two to one that she defeats Miss Wills.

While the latter was practicing, Mlle. Lenglen, teamed with Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite, was winning the finals of the women's doubles here in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1. Afterwards Miss Wills watched Jean Cochet win the men's finals from Colonel Mayes. She said it was impossible to compare American and Riviera tennis, but retired behind her famous "poker smile" when asked to elaborate.

Miss Wills also met diminutive "Duke" Vlasto, the French girl who is ranked at No. 2 in this country, and who is playing sensational tennis. She may become Helen's partner for the women's doubles in the Gallia tournament.

Tampa Resumes Racing of Dogs

Tampa, Fla., January 17.—(AP)—With a reorganization executive personnel and a supreme court writ permitting greyhound racing here until a hearing can be given the appeal of Tampa Kennel club officials from the Hillsborough county court decision, dog racing probably will be resumed here Thursday, it was announced today.

The races will begin some day during the coming week but the exact day will be decided tomorrow at a meeting of directors of the club. The executive board will be reorganized at the meeting, it was said, and preparations made to continue meet which was halted three weeks ago when the county court closed the track on the ground that it was "a public nuisance."

A writ of superedeas was granted the club by the state supreme court Friday, permitting racing until the appeal from the county decision can be heard which is not expected before next spring.

All of the dogs have been kept at the kennel during the court fight, it was announced, and have been schooled daily. J. L. Shaughnessy, racing secretary, said they will be in good condition for the opening.

Walter Hagen Shoots Belair Course in 67

Belair Heights, Fla., January 17.—(AP)—Walter Hagen came close to establishing a new competitive course record here today when he scored 32-67 in an exhibition match. This was three strokes under par for the course. Hagen was teamed with George Morse, of Rutland, and Grantland Rice, of New York, guests here today. The Hagen team defeated 3 and 2, Gil Nichols, of Pasadena; Scott Probasco, of Chattanooga, and Henry Topping, Greenwich, Conn.

Walter Hagen, former United States golf open champion, and Eddie Loos, Lakeland, Cleveland Heights pro, turned back Archie Compton and Arnold Massey, invading British and French champions, here today at the Lake Ridge club, winning three up.

The steady playing of Eddie Loos and the brilliant comeback of Walker in the afternoon round were the outstanding features of play. The invaders had not been beaten in their matches on American courses this season, this being their third match.

Certain Conditions Make Cooperation Impossible, He Says

Record of Retiring Mercer Coach Shows That Strong Teams Were Developed Under His Leadership. No Successor Named.

BY COURTLAND GILBERT

Macon, Ga., January 17.—(Special).—The announcement of the resignation of Coach Stanley L. Robinson as head coach at Mercer university, effective July 1, brings to close a situation pertaining to university athletics that has been rumored for several weeks.

Those in touch with athletics at Mercer have known for some time that certain interests have been working against Coach Robinson. He was greatly handicapped in carrying out his work with the Bears. Though he has two more years to serve on his five-year contract, the coach decided it was best interest of all that he tender his resignation at this time.

Coach Robinson in writing his letter of resignation to Dr. Rufus W. Welver, president of the college, handles very briefly some of the points that made him feel that he should resign at this time.

Service Handicapped.
In the letter the coach points to the "existence of certain conditions which seem to have destroyed thorough cooperation in matters pertaining to the university athletics," leading him to believe "he could not be of the fullest service to the future of athletics at Mercer."

During the tenure of Coach "Robbie" as mentor he has had an influence for good on the students at Mercer and has greatly built up mass athletics as part of the university requirement. Scores of the students as well as players have expressed regret that "Robbie" would not be here with them next year. However, since he is going, his presence in the past will be felt by those who have come in contact with him on the campus.

Mercer has advanced in athletics during Coach Robinson's administration. He was instrumental in putting out two championship basketball teams, and football has been put on a stronger basis. It was only last

Victories Are Divided In International Events

New York, January 17.—(AP)—Europe's challenge to test individual supremacy in almost every phase of winter sport lies at the feet of American champions tonight, with honors even in the preliminary 1925 Brussels of a broad international program.

More than a score of athletic kings from the two continents stand at the gates of the arena awaiting the call to battle. The arena is the rink, the tennis court, the ring, the golf links, the billiard table, the running track and the mat hold prospect of at least 12 outstanding events.

Skating—Clas Thunberg, Finland, vs. Joe Moore, America.
Tennis—Helen Wills, America, vs. Suzanne Lenglen, France; Jean Borotra or Rene Lacoste, France, vs. William T. Tilden, America.
Wrestling—Ivan Podlubny, Russia, vs. Joe Stecher, America.
Walking—G. R. Goodwin, England, vs. Willie Plant, America.
Golf—Arnold Massey or Charlie Compton, Europe, vs. Jim Barnes, or Walter Hagen, America.
Boxing—Paulino, Spanish heavyweight, vs. Harry Wills or Gene Tunney, America; Georges Carpentier, France, vs. Jack Schaefer, America.
Tommy Milligan, English welterweight, vs. Mickey Walker, America.
Billiards—Eric Hagelacher, Germany, vs. Jack Schaefer, America.
Track—Hubert Houben, Germany, vs. Loren Murckison, Chet Bowman, Dehart Hubbard, Charley Paddock, America; Adrian Paulen, Holland, vs. Alen Helfrich, America.

Triumphs by Massey and Compton on Florida links and sweeping hockey victories by Canadian professional collectors in almost every year have been balanced by an initial defeat of Thunberg, Olympic speed skating champion by Moore; recovery of the 182 half line billiard crown by Schaefer from Edouard Horemans, of Belgium, and failure of a vigorous foreign fistie offensive to carry invading pugilists beyond the first lines of resistance.

Although Thunberg's reverse was not entirely unexpected, since the same fate several years ago befell the powerful striding Oscar Mathieson, of Norway, on his American invasion, the Olympic champion grimly announced that there might be a different story to tell later.

Thunberg meets Moore and Joe Gorman, Canadian champion, in another half mile in Madison Square Garden, and although the Finn is doubtful of his ability to outskate the North American stars on the short rink turns, he asks fandon to withhold judgment until the world championships tests at St. John, N. B. In the latter event, crisp air and straight-away skating are expected to give him the best chance he has been awaiting. While Thunberg is attempting to even the score against Moore, Poddubny will be seeking to qualify for a chance at Stecher and the western grappler's heavyweight mat title. The Russian's most severe trial in this country is expected here tomorrow night in a match with the powerful Polish wrestler, Wladek Zbysko.

Ranks of invading athletes were generously swelled again last week, when the season's first international event, the 1925 Brussels, was held.

The season of 1913 was split and Shreveport won the first half and Fort Worth the second but Jake didn't have the combination and lost in the play-off. From that time on he has had a front seat on the pennant wagon.

In 1920, 1921 and 1922 he won both sections of the race. As the "rapide" was discarded in 1923 he could only win one flag. They went back to the double platoon system in 1924 and Fort Worth won with Dallas halves again. The race has been a hard one for the past season, with both halves over the procession enough to call for a play-off.

In the meantime, that is from 1920 on, there have been no cross country winners of the Southern association races. Of these Jake and his band sailed away five out of six. Texas would like to know who is going to beat such a record.

The feat would denote a superman at the helm. As a manager, yes; as a player, no. Jake never got a place among the elect as an active performer on the field. He was on the majors but not for long. He played second base for the Chicago White Sox in 1908 and 1909. He did well enough, but there were no exceptional about his skill. He didn't have a chance to show that he was a born leader of men.

Jake joined Fort Worth as a second baseman in 1914. He played about as good as any man in the league, but it was counted a "bush league circuit" then. In 1916 the Fort Worth owners needed a manager and drew the grand prize among pilots. No wonder Jake owns the town.



"A population of 500,000 by 1930" is Atlanta's Slogan. Let's all pull together for a Greater Atlanta.

The Constitution's Weekly Business Review

EDITED BY M. D. GLEASON

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Great Building Year Is Seen For Atlanta by Supply Man

This should be a banner year for Atlanta and vicinity, according to J. L. Womack, president of the Fulton Lime and Cement company, of 521 Edgewood avenue.

"Being in the building supply business we are among the first to know of anything unusual in the building line and from the way January has started off we do not hesitate to state that Atlanta will come near making a building record this year," said Mr. Womack.

"There is a feeling of optimism in the air and everybody seems to be planning big things and the ring of the carpenter's hammer will be heard louder than in some years and the great beauty about this is that much work will be done in all parts of the city and surrounding territory."

"Atlanta's splendid geographical lo-

cation makes it loom larger than ever as the Gate City and now that the eyes of the world are turned on the south, this fast growing city will reap untold benefits from the numberless thousands coming south the past year or two."


"The great amount of road work projected in Georgia at this time will make Atlanta the hub of more mileage of good roads of any large city in the country and inside the belt of sections under construction hurt us now this is only a matter of a few weeks and in a short time people living 200 miles or more can eat breakfast at home in the morning and take dinner here at night in Atlanta, see a good show or grand opera, transact important business, trade with Atlanta's unexcelled large department stores, see a Southern league ball game the next day and eat dinner again at their own home the next night."

"Our prediction that this will be a banner year for Atlanta is not based on hope but rather on inside information and reports from our friends in the building supply line and everybody agrees that work now under way or plans being figured on are much greater than this time last year. We, ourselves, are selling double the amount of face brick, sewer pipe, Sargent's builders hardware, Davie's masonry, and long roofing and nails than we did at this time last year."

"It is a little early for large movements of cement just yet but we anticipate a heavy movement in this line this year and we are carrying a great stock of it as well as hollow tile, sand and gravel."

"We hope our Atlanta people can, in even a small measure, realize what mammoth enterprises the new Mayco and Sears-Roebuck stores will be and the fame and prestige they will give to Atlanta. The addition of these two great firms to many more in the project justifies us in stating that 1926 will make big building history for Atlanta."

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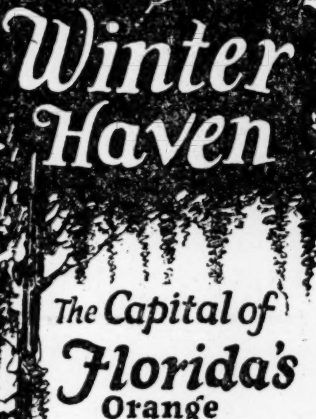
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Houston Street Firm Has Reputation for Good Work

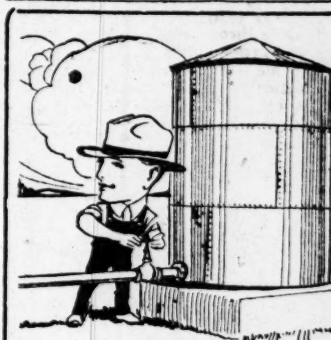
Back in 1905 a man named H. M. Hill started a small mattress factory on the corner of Piedmont avenue and Houston street. His capital was limited then, but he was a fine workman and the work leaving his shop showed that a master workman was on the job.

Then he began the renovating of mattresses and installed his first power machines but work as he did, all day and half the night, he could not keep up with his orders, for each job well done, brought him many more, and it became imperative that he secure additional skilled workmen to assist in keeping up with his fast-growing business.

In those days skilled mattress men in Atlanta were few and not easily available, but in the spring of 1906 a young man named A. L. Wallace put his head in the door and in five minutes Mr. Hill had him at work. Much water has flowed over the dam since that time and Mr. Wallace, no longer a boy, is now the guiding hand of the Atlanta Mattress company, now located at 239 Houston street and Mr. Hill, while president of the company, does not have to work like in the days of yore.

If practice makes perfect in anything, it certainly should in this line for these people renovate thousands of mattresses annually and they have their system down so fine that they can call for a soiled or old mattress at your home in the morning, rip it open, run the filling through their Winslow cotton gin machine, blow the dust out and the cotton or other filler in your mattress is made soft and "fluffy" again. Then put a fine new ticking on and that same night you may sleep on a new soft, downy mattress at less than half one so good would cost.

This firm has fine equipment in a new building especially adapted for their purpose and no matter what may be needed in making or altering



We are sheet metal experts in a new building especially built and equipped to make and repair any and all things made of sheet metal. With 35 years of experience behind us, we assure you the very best work at most reasonable prices.

R. F. KNOX CO.
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Constitution Weekly Review Renders Unexcelled Service

The Constitution's Weekly Business Review makes its bow to you today and celebrates the fifth anniversary since this department began rendering its cooperative service to the public.

It is also with much pride that we state, though there are nearly 300 of these reviews, industrial and commercial pages in this broad country, we present to you each Monday morning a little better Weekly Review service than any other paper in the United States, and being true Americans, we say when we lead in America we lead the world.

In this news service department, we do not deal in scandal or print anything derogatory to our city, state or country, believing the utmost good may be accomplished by advising our readers where reliable services may be secured or commodities be had.

We first exercise our judgment in the selection of advertisers we offer space in this Weekly Business Review, and then submit to you the facts of our inspections as we see them.

The fact that many of these firms contract for space in the Business Review year after year is gratifying to us, in that our efforts to please and help increase their business have not been in vain. Many of them are kind enough to advise us that they find the Weekly Business Review their best form of advertising, and that they can trace more direct results through their card and inspection stories than they can in any other way.

While this department is the greatest all-the-year-round booster for this "Gate City of the South," and carries at its masthead the slogan, a population of 500,000 by 1930, let's all pull together for a Greater Atlanta; and we know of no better way to help Atlanta than by helping Georgia and the southland.

M. D. GLEASON,
Business Review Editor.

Fine Work Is Being Done By Experts on N. Boulevard

In the Trinity Quality shop of 277 North Boulevard Atlanta boasts a firm that is a credit to the city and state. The company employs a large force of expert mechanics who can duplicate or replace any known type of furniture.

The proprietors of this firm have had many years of practical experience in the making of modern furniture and several years ago took up the study of antique furniture and as the occasion required it made duplicate designs for their customers.

The good work turned out was a pleasant surprise to their customers, who thought work of this kind could only be done in the big eastern cities and these same customers were their best advertisers.

A visit through their busy plant would delight the eye of those who appreciate beautiful or antique furniture. Here are shown one crew of men making a set of furniture to correspond to one piece they have that was in use in Europe 200 or more years ago, a little further on

more men making buffets from the drawings of beautiful inlaid pieces of colonial days. A blind boy canes chairs and his nimble fingers do much of this work in the course of a week. Still further on may be seen a large collection of old antique makes of all kinds of furniture that is sent here from all parts of the south, some of it he made new again and much of it to be sold by this firm who do a large volume of business in this line in the course of a year.

In the matter of replacement this firm can hardly be excelled as their skilled workmen are past masters in this line and they have the aid of special machinery that enables them to do in a few days work that the makers of the original designs took weeks and months to do.

The experts in the upholstery department submit for your selection a large variety of the best tapestries to be had anywhere in this country and no matter how fastidious some may be, the Trinity Quality shop is the right place to have good work done.

EDGEWOOD AVENUE CONCERN ADDS NEW MEMBER TO FIRM

The splendid increase in the volume of business last year by the Allen Wells company, cabinet makers and screen builders of 394 Edgewood avenue, has justified this popular firm in extending their business and increasing the personnel in the firm.

On January 1 of this year J. W. Moore, a popular sales manager, was admitted to the firm and the name changed to read Allen, Wells & Moore. The addition of Mr. Moore, being a long-time acquisition to this firm, and as sales manager he has charge of the outside sales and estimating, permitting H. G. Allen, president, P. J. Wells to give more time to the production line of their business, and the company is looking for 1926 to be a record-breaking year.

This firm has been noted for the high-grade work they have been doing in the making of screens and special cabinet work, and with these two workmen, reinforced by a crew of skilled mechanics now give personal supervision to all work made in their busy shop, the people of Atlanta will find this one of the best places in town to get fine work done.

"The addition of Mr. Moore," states the president, Mr. Allen, "permits us to now extend our service, and we do screen or other special cabinet work for people living 40 or 50 miles

SHEET METAL AND FURNACE EXPERTS HAVING BUSY TIMES

C. W. Russell & Son, the furnace experts and sheet metal workers of 296 Edgewood avenue, report that this has been the busiest winter in their line.

This is the firm, it will be recalled, that has a crew of men who specialize in the installing and repairing of all makes of furnaces, and through their many years' experience do this kind of work in short time at a small cost to the home owners.

The fact that they have been rendering this kind of good service to the people of this section for many years is the main reason why everybody having furnace trouble of any kind calls their number—IVy 3796—for they know prompt attention will be given to their needs.

This firm has been in the sheet metal business in Atlanta for nearly a third of a century and the owners of many buildings that were built in Atlanta and vicinity many years ago look them up nowadays when they need any kind of metal work done.

ATLANTA AUDIT CO.
MARION H. MILLS, F. C. A. Retiram Ibbotson, A. C. A. (Eng. & Wales) Wm. M. Leppard, Tax Consultant
512 513 ATLANTA TRUST CO. BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.
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COAL When in a hurry
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Full weight. W. D. Hardaway Coal Co.

BIRD'S PLASTIC CEMENT STOPS LEAKS AND PREVENTS FUTURE ONES

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STRUCTURAL STEEL
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I ask you for first job. You will ask me to do second.
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ESTABLISHED 1913
CABINET MAKERS
Manufacturers of Screen Doors and Windows, Carpenter, Cabinet and Repair Work. All metal Weatherstrips. Every detail spent with us keeps it working in the south.
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Hubbell & Van Natta
Structural Engineers
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Standard Tent & Awning Co.
"Standard Awnings Tailored to Fit"
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W. K. ANDREWS, Mgr.

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Do not neglect pieces of furniture that are growing old and weak. And do not try to "patch them up" and thus simply postpone the necessary operation. Let us do the work now.
"From Old to New"
Trinity Quality Shop, Inc.
UPHOLSTERERS
277 N. Boulevard, Phone WALnut 5828.

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High Grade
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Phone: WAL 5675-5676. Atlanta, Ga.

JOS. S. SHAW
Constructing Engineer
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Designs Finances—Constructs
BETTER BUILDINGS
Phone WALnut 2832

Increase in Bank Loans; Only Slight Rise Is Noted In Commercial Lendings

Wall Street Wondering If
Large Loan Total Is Going
To Make Trouble in
Stock Market.

BY R. L. BARNUM.
New York, January 16.—Loans of
stock exchange brokers at Wall street

banks are now estimated at \$2,500,000,000 against \$1,130,000,000, the low level of 1924 or about the time the upward price movement in the stock market which has been under way for the past year and a half with temporary interruptions began. Loans of banks belonging to the federal reserve system throughout the country on stock exchange collateral increased during the calendar year 1925 no less than \$1,000,000,000 on top of a gain of not far from \$500,000,000 for 1924. Aside from the loans on stock ex-

change collateral of the banks here in New York and elsewhere through out the country, individuals and corporations are lending hundreds of millions of dollars on the call money market here which find employment in the stock market.

For months those in close touch with the money market have been calling attention to the very large increase in bank loans secured by stock exchange collateral compared to the small increase in commercial loans. Speculative Wall street has been anxiously asking whether the very large total of bank loans secured by stock exchange collateral is going to make trouble for the stock market.

On this point there is a difference of opinion in Wall street banking circles. Some of our best bankers here say time is wasted in looking for trouble from the money market because there are no fundamental factors to cause uneasiness. Those who take this viewpoint say that tendencies toward easy money began to be pronounced around 1900 and only became accentuated as a result of the world war. What has been going on in this country for the past 25 years some Wall street bankers are now saying, is that the average citizen of these United States has been producing more than he consumed with the net result that our wealth has been accumulating.

Wall street bankers who take this viewpoint say that because we, as a nation, have been producing far more than we have consumed, the trend of interest rates would be downward even if we had not received during the past few years the large sum of gold from abroad in payment for goods we exported during the war and after the war as a result of after-war conditions. These bankers believe that this country is now in the position held by England from around 1870 to the world war and that for years to come we will continue to produce more than we consume. These bankers say that with more money than we ever had before we will be forced to abandon old ideas as to what constitutes high interest rates. For a good many years to come, these bankers hold, we will not see in this country a return to sustained 6 or 7 or 8 per cent time money. For years to come, as these bankers see it, we will consider 3-1/2 per cent time money low and 5 to 6 per cent stiff.

Wall street bankers who are not looking for any trouble from the money market in the immediate or nearby future do not expect general trade to pull hard enough on our supply of accumulated wealth to create a shortage that will be reflected in the stock market. Present tendencies in creating in this country more goods than are consumed, which is creating real wealth, are expected to continue, but at a diminishing rate after a few years, until the natural increase in our population and shrinkage in natural resources gets in its work of cutting down the excess of production over consumption.

Bankers who hold this viewpoint are looking for a continuation of the upward movement of stock prices in the gradual readjustment that has States.

been going on since 1900 and for the past year and a half to a pronounced degree, reflecting our accumulated and accumulating wealth. Of course, it is expected that the stock market will at times get in a technical condition where declines will be necessary and also that at times the stock market will be influenced temporarily by unfavorable conditions which cannot now be seen. For the long look ahead, however, the bull stock market is expected to continue until it wears itself out; that is until it gets so high in readjusting itself to easier money that there will no longer be any incentive in income return to make the average investor or speculator want to buy stocks.

These bankers in Wall street who disagree with the foregoing views make allowance for our increased and increasing surplus of physical goods which form the basis of all wealth. Bankers in the class last named are not looking for high money but they believe that the period of extremely easy money is over and that the average weekly or monthly time money rate for 1926, as far ahead as they are now trying to see, will be higher than for 1925, just as 1925 was higher than 1924. Bankers in the class last named are of the belief that entirely too much of the country's available credit is now tied up in the stock market in one way or another; that the calling of loans will not correct this situation because the borrower who has his loan called will simply borrow elsewhere even if a higher interest rate is demanded; that the only cure for the top-heavy loans is to bring about real liquidation in the stock market.

In this connection, it is being pointed out that the officials of the federal reserve have repeatedly expressed the opinion in one way or another that extended call loans for stock market purposes form a secondary reserve which should be called upon before the reserves of the federal reserve system are brought into play. No statement was made by officials of the New York Federal Reserve bank in recently increasing the rediscount rate from 3-1/2 per cent to 4 per cent. However, officials of other federal reserve banks used plain language in recently increasing their rediscount rates to 4 per cent in condemning excessive use of capital in speculation in the stock market, in speculation in real estate, in speculation in building and in partial payment merchandising.

Feeling as they do about overextended stock market loans there are ways in which officials of federal reserve banks can bring about real liquidation in the stock market. First, securities called in on any interest such a policy is not effective, the rediscount rate can be raised and then again raised. There is no question but that in the last analysis a situation such as now exists in the stock market can be controlled by the federal reserve system.

In the case of many men the accumulation of money is not due so much to the possession of talent as to the lack of conscience.—New Orleans States.

ATLANTA'S CLEARINGS GAIN 10.6 PER CENT

Atlanta ranked eleventh in the amount of increase in her bank clearings for the week ending January 14, according to Bradstreet's weekly report on the country's bank clearings. Atlanta's clearings totaled \$88,626,000, which represented a rise of 10.6 per cent over the previous week.

Other cities which topped the list were Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Buffalo, Dallas, Seattle, Newark, Oakland, Savannah and Galveston.

The Table.	January 14	Inc.	Dec.
New York	\$6,339,000,000	4.3	1.7
Chicago	4,100,000,000	1.7	1.7
Philadelphia	610,000,000	9.7	1.7
Boston	502,000,000	7.0	1.7
San Francisco	396,712,000	0.4	1.7
Pittsburgh	175,901,000	3.3	1.7
Detroit	129,491,000	12.2	2.0
Los Angeles	183,802,000	12.9	1.7
St. Louis	100,300,000	5.9	1.7
Kansas City	142,300,000	6.7	1.7
Cleveland	118,224,000	1.7	1.7
Baltimore	129,491,000	12.2	2.0
Minneapolis	85,083,000	1.1	1.7
ATLANTA	88,626,000	10.6	1.7
New Orleans	62,000,000	17.7	1.7
Richmond	59,714,000	0.7	1.7
Buffalo	61,002,000	11.7	1.7
St. Paul	58,945,000	14.8	1.7
Omaha	41,820,000	1.7	1.7
Milwaukee	44,475,000	4.7	1.7
Portland, Ore.	38,119,000	2.1	1.7
Denver	31,772,000	1.7	1.7
Louisville	41,448,000	7.0	1.7
Houston	33,285,000	4.0	1.7
Birmingham	29,841,000	4.6	1.7
Savannah	23,380,000	0.4	1.7
Oklahoma City	27,903,000	8.8	1.7
Washington, D. C.	26,002,000	0.4	1.7
Memphis	24,393,000	5.6	1.7
Indianapolis	24,816,000	8.2	1.7
Newark, N. J.	29,410,000	15.9	1.7
Oakland	24,175,000	23.5	1.7
Salt Lake City	18,302,000	41.3	1.7
Columbus	17,616,000	2.9	1.7
Seattle	13,129,000	7.3	1.7
Port Worth	14,737,000	8.0	1.7
Providence	17,288,000	6.1	1.7
Rochester	11,887,000	1.7	1.7
Spokane	11,887,000	1.7	1.7
Galveston	16,329,000	25.3	1.7
Norfolk	8,921,000	28.9	1.7
Akron	6,217,000	1.7	1.7
Wichita	7,902,000	1.5	1.7
St. Joseph	8,508,000	1.7	1.7
St. Louis	7,919,000	2.9	1.7
Grand Rapids	8,705,000	1.7	1.7
Duluth	7,348,000	1.7	1.7
Total, U. S.	\$10,635,545,000	5.2	1.7

FUNERAL OF SIMMS TO BE HELD TODAY

Funeral services for Arthur Benjamin Simms, president of the Atlanta Joint Stock and Land bank and one of Atlanta's most prominent business men, who died Saturday at Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore will be held at the home, 85 Elizabeth street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Interment will be in West View cemetery and the Rev. A. M. Pierce and the Rev. J. W. Quillian will officiate.

Pallbearers are, Lauren Foreman, William D. Thomson, Dr. John F. Denton, Dr. W. Troy Bivings, Albert D. Thomson, Shelton O. Vickers, Dr. John D. Thomson and Strother C. Fleming.

The following will act as honorary escort: Charles B. Shelton, E. Rivers, Edgar T. Gentry, Dr. William F. Shallenberger, Dr. Montague L. Boyd, Robert W. Woodruff, Frank W. Allcorn, Jr., J. Russell Porter, Walter T. Candler, R. K. Rambo, Gordon Burnett, Hollins N. Randolph, Judge John S. Candler, Bryan M. Grant, G. C. Lynch, Colonel E. L. Pomeroy, Robert F. Maudslay, Lee Ashcraft, Henry B. Kennedy, Dr. John S. Hurt, J. H. Ewing, Jr., Coke Davis, Dr. Charles F. Downman, Stiles Hopkins, Thomas W. Connally, Hal F. Hentz, Philip Wetmore, Wightman Bowden, Dr. Steward R. Roberts, Philip H. Alston, Arthur L. Brooke, P. D. Bates, Harry L. Davis, Dr. Klatte R. Armstrong, C. B. Clay, of Macon; Fielding H. and Boyce Ficklen, Jr., of Washington; J. W. Woodruff, of Columbus, and members of the board of stewards and men's Bible class of Druid Hills Methodist church.

Mrs. Jones: "And how many evenings will you expect off each week? I never give more than two." New maid: "I'm afraid that won't do, ma'am. You see, I'm a debutante this season."—Brown Jug.

For Colds, Grip or Influenza
and as a Preventive, take Laxative
BROMO QUININE TABLETS. A Safe
and Proven Remedy. The box bears
the signature of E. W. Grove. 30c.—
(adv.)

COOLIDGE'S UNCLE BACK IN VERMONT WITH HIS FIDDLE

Plymouth, Va., January 17.—President Coolidge's 80-year-old uncle, John J. Wilder, the white-haired little man who left his farm to do a fiddling engagement for a Boston theater, came back home Sunday to spend the rest of the winter in Vermont.

John returned quietly, after concluding a theatrical engagement that lasted a week and resulted in his winning the capital prize in a vaudeville fiddling contest. One hundred dollars in gold was the prize and the old-time fiddler proudly displayed it to a group of friends who called at his home to welcome him back.

"They said I was the best," he said in discussing his theatrical experience with the United News. "I just played like I did years ago at the dances, and the audiences always seemed to enjoy my music. I could have stayed longer if I had wanted to, but I thought I had been away from home long enough."


Uncle John enjoyed a nap shortly after he returned, and later planned to visit Colonel John Coolidge, father of the president, who still is confined to his bed with paralysis affecting both legs.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT STOCK IS OFFERED

Robert Garrett & Sons, Spencer Trask & Company, Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Company, and Dominick & Dominick announced today the offering of \$8,000,000 of 6 1/2 per cent first preferred stock of the Commercial Credit Company of Baltimore at a price of \$90 a share flat, to yield over 6.35 per cent. The preferred stock carries common stock purchase warrants entitling the holder of each share of the 6 1/2 per cent preferred stock to subscribe for one share of common stock at \$40 during 1928, at \$45 during 1927, at \$50 during 1926, at \$55 during 1929 or at \$60 during 1930.

The company owns all of the common shares of the Commercial Credit Corporation, New York and Montreal; Commercial Credit Trust, Chicago; and Commercial Credit Company, Inc., New Orleans. The company is engaged in a special form of commercial banking through the purchase of commercial receivables, open accounts, notes, acceptances, drafts and installment and motor lien obligations. It is the largest organization of its kind in the world.

"You know those hotels that slip a paper under your door?" "Yeh." "How do they get the Sunday papers under?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.



H. & B. BEER

Established 1872 New Orleans, La.

Members of principal exchanges, including New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade. Direct private wires to New York, Chicago and principal points in the Cotton Belt. For further information see our correspondents.

A. V. CURRAN & CO.
Trust Company of Georgia Building
Phone Walnut 5025.
Our Daily Cotton Market Letter Sent Us Request

Hubbard Bros. & Co., Cotton Merchants

Hanover Square, New York

Members New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, associate members Liverpool Cotton Association. Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of cotton and cottonseed oil for future delivery. Special attention and liberal terms given for consignments of spot cotton for delivery. Correspondence invited.

SHOULD the predicted reaction from present high prices in the general bond market occur, even the highest grade bonds purchased now will inevitably show a decrease in market value.

High-grade SHORT TERM bonds, however, will of necessity be an exception, since they will mature and be retired at par for cash during a period of probable money stringency, providing funds for investment when many attractive opportunities should exist.

We have carefully selected, and offer the following list of high-grade and comparatively high-yield short-term securities which we recommend for investment:

	Approx. Offering pr.	Yield to Maturity
Buenos Aires (Prov. of), Argentine Repub. 5 1/2% Notes, Mar. 1, 1926	100	5.25
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co. 5% Notes, May 1, 1926	100	5.00
Dominican Rep. 2-Yr. Coll. Tr. 5 1/2% Notes, Sept. 1, 1926	100 1/2	5.15
Rock Isl.-Friscio Term. Ry. 1st 5% Notes, Jan. 1, 1927	100	5.60
Security Bond & Mtge. Co. 6's (Guaranteed unconditionally by Maryland Casualty Co.), maturing 10 mos. to 5 yrs., 100		6.00
Argen. Nation (Govt. of) 5-Yr. 7% Notes, Feb. 1, 1927	102	5.10
Indust. Bank of Japan, Ltd. Deb. 6% Notes, Aug. 15, 1927	100	6.00
Colombia (Repub. of) 5-Yr. Ext. 6 1/2% Notes, Oct. 1, 1927	100 1/2	6.42
United Mortgage Corp. 6% due 6 to 12 mos., 8.00		

(This bond bears the guarantee of a Company whose Ernst & Ernst statement shows net worth exceeding \$25,000,000.)

We respectfully solicit inquiries.

King, Blackburn Company
Candler Building Walnut 3406
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

\$20,000,000 Crown Willamette Paper Company First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

To be dated January 1, 1926 To mature January 1, 1931

Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1 and July 1, payable in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Coupon bonds in \$1,000 and \$500 denominations, registrable as to principal only. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the company, on thirty days' published notice, at 103 and interest to and including 1939, and 101 1/2 and interest thereafter. Company will refund Pennsylvania, Connecticut and California taxes not to exceed four mills, and Massachusetts income tax not to exceed six per cent, to resident holders, upon timely and proper application. Total authorized issue, \$25,000,000.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago Corporate Trustee		
CAPITALIZATION		
First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds (this issue)	Authorized \$25,000,000	To Be Immediately Issued \$20,000,000
First Preferred Stock, \$7 per share, Cumulative (no par value)	200,000 shares	200,000 shares
Second Preferred Stock, \$6 per share, Cumulative after January 1, 1928 (no par value)	41,000 shares	41,000 shares
Common Stock (no par value)	1,000,000 shares	1,000,000 shares

Louis Bloch, President of Crown Willamette Paper Company, has summarized his letter to us as follows:

History and Business: Crown Willamette Paper Company, a Delaware corporation, will acquire substantially all of the assets and business of Crown Willamette Paper Company, a Maine corporation, including over 91% of the Common Stock of Pacific Mills Limited. The Company, including Pacific Mills Limited, is the largest manufacturer of paper on the Pacific Coast and one of the largest in the world. For the past forty years the Company and its predecessors have continued to supply most of the newsprint used on the Pacific Coast. Other products include kraft, manila and sulphite wrapping papers, tissue papers, fruit wrapping papers and paper bags. For many years it has specialized in the manufacture of fruit wrapping papers and supplies a large part of such papers used on the Pacific Coast and in Florida.

Security: These bonds will be secured by a first mortgage on all of the fixed assets of Crown Willamette Paper Company, consisting principally of pulp and paper mills located at Camas, Washington; West Linn, Oregon City, and Lebanon, Oregon; and Floriston, California; and over 4,800,000,000 feet of timber in Oregon, Washington, California and Nevada. The value of these properties is over \$38,600,000 as shown by the balance sheet, which gives effect to the present financing and appraisals of properties in connection therewith.

Earnings: The earnings of Crown Willamette Paper Company available for interest for the six

years 1920 to 1925 (last two months estimated), including proportion of net profits of Pacific Mills Limited and wholly owned subsidiaries, as certified by independent auditors, have averaged \$4,592,288, annually, or over 3.8 times the maximum annual interest charges on these bonds. In no year during the above period were such net earnings less than \$2,715,786. The above earnings are after deducting provision for depreciation and depletion averaging \$1,267,346 annually.

The net profits of Pacific Mills Limited, proportion of which is included above, are after deducting all charges including depreciation and depletion averaging \$793,847 a year, and Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes.

Sinking Fund: The mortgage will provide for annual sinking fund payments beginning January 1, 1927, sufficient to retire 75% of these bonds prior to their maturity.

Purpose of Financing: Proceeds of present financing will be used by Crown Willamette Paper Company, Delaware, to retire the First and Second Preferred Stocks of Crown Willamette Paper Company, Maine, and to pay in part for the acquisition of the assets of the latter corporation.

Management: The business of the Company will continue to be carried on under the direct supervision of men who have been responsible for its development and successful operation.

It is expected that application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to approval as to legality by Messrs. May, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, Chicago. It is expected that temporary bonds will be ready for delivery about January 19, 1926.

Price 99 and Interest, Yielding Over 6.05%

Blyth, Witter & Co. Blair & Co., Inc.
Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank
Anglo London Paris Company

All statements made herein are derived from official sources and, while not guaranteed, are believed by us to be correct.

New Issue

\$8,000,000 Commercial Credit Company

(A Delaware Corporation)
BALTIMORE

6 1/2% First Preferred Stock

With Common Stock Purchase Warrants entitling the holder of each two shares of the 6 1/2% First Preferred Stock to subscribe for one share of Common Stock at \$40 during 1926, at \$45 during 1927, at \$50 during 1928, at \$55 during 1929, or at \$60 during 1930. These Warrants are non-detachable prior to January 1, 1928, but exercisable any time prior to January 1, 1931.

Par Value \$100. Dividends are cumulative from February 1st, 1926, and are payable March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st. Preferred as to both assets and dividends. Redeemable after January 1, 1927 (without surrender of Warrants) upon 60 days' notice at \$110 per share and accrued dividends. Full voting power in case of default in payment of four quarterly dividends, whether consecutive or not.

Transfer Agents: THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY OF BALTIMORE

Registrars: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY

The Company has agreed to make application in due course to list this Stock on the New York Stock Exchange and the Baltimore Stock Exchange

CAPITAL STOCK (Upon completion of present financing)		
	Authorized	Outstanding
6 1/2% (Cumulative) First Preferred Stock (par value \$100) this issue	\$12,000,000	\$8,000,000
7% (Cumulative) First Preferred Stock (par value \$25)	4,000,000	4,000,000
Class "B" 8% (Cumulative) Preferred Stock (par value \$25)	4,000,000	4,000,000
Common Stock (no par value)	850,000 shs.	680,000 shs.

Mr. A. E. Duncan, Chairman of the Board of the Company, summarizes from his letter to us the following salient features:

Business: The Company is engaged in a highly specialized form of Commercial Banking through the purchase of Commercial Receivables, Open Accounts, Notes, Acceptances, Drafts, and Installment and Motor Lien Obligations, which are secured by substantial margin or by lien. As the average payment thereof is within four months, and the Company and its affiliations have no real estate or buildings and carry their plant equipment (which cost \$829,778.69) and their good will at only \$4, their assets are very liquid and subject to but little depreciation.

The Company owns all of the common shares of Commercial Credit Corporation, New York and Montreal, Commercial Credit Trust, Chicago; and Commercial Credit Company, Inc., New Orleans, and is the largest organization of its kind in the World. The consolidated financial statement as of November 30, 1925, after giving effect to present financing, shows cash paid Capital and Surplus of \$31,241,525.48, with cash resources of over \$130,000,000.

Earnings and Operations: The annual summary of the consolidated operations of the Company and its affiliations and the net income applicable to dividends on the capital stock of the Baltimore Company alone, as computed from the reports by F. W. Lafrentz & Company, New York, Public Accountants, from January 1, 1922, to November 30, 1925, with estimate for December, 1925, after all taxes and other charges, is as follows:

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Gross Receivables Purchased	\$111,826,475	\$170,384,600	\$162,789,744	\$255,000,000
Average Cash Employed	28,120,842	58,858,571	57,266,090	84,000,000
Net Income Applicable to Dividends	1,581,116	2,301,519	1,999,147	3,000,000
Net Income for 1925 adjusted only to give effect to a saving of interest paid, at 6% per annum, resulting from the issue of the new capital, at 6 1/2% per annum, would be equivalent to				\$3,650,000
Annual Dividend Requirements of entire \$12,000,000 First Preferred Stock				800,000
Annual Dividend Requirements of \$4,000,000 Class "B" 8% Preferred Stock				320,000
Balance Applicable to Common Stock				\$2,530,000
Earnings per Share on 680,000 Shares of Common Stock presently to be outstanding				\$3.72

*December estimated.
Consolidated Net Income for 1925 (December estimated) adjusted only to give effect to a saving of interest paid, at 6% per annum, resulting from the issue of the new capital, at 6 1/2% per annum, would be equivalent to OVER FOUR AND ONE-HALF TIMES DIVIDEND REQUIREMENTS for the year on the entire amount of First Preferred Stock to be outstanding upon completion of present financing.

Dividend Record: The Company began business June 15, 1912, with only \$300,000 cash capital, which has been increased from time to time. It has never had an unprofitable year and has regularly paid quarterly dividends on all its outstanding Preferred Stocks. The Common Stock was put on a 6% dividend basis July 1, 1913; increased to 8% April 1, 1914; 10% October 1, 1914; 12% October 1, 1919; 14% January 1, 1922; 16% April 1, 1923; \$1.50 per share per annum (No Par Value) since January 1, 1924; and from January 1, 1926, it is intended to pay \$2.00 per share.

In addition thereto, Common Stock dividends have been paid to common stockholders of 20% April, 1915; 20% December, 1920; 10% July, 1921; 30% July, 1922; 15% October, 1922; 20% December, 1923; and 20% will be paid to common stockholders of record January 18, 1926.

Market Equity: All of the outstanding issues of capital stock of the Company are listed on the New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges. The equity, as indicated by current stock exchange quotations, for the entire \$12,000,000 of First Preferred Stocks is over \$30,000,000, after allowing for the special stock dividend of 20% and the cash sale of 104,000 additional shares of Common, together with the \$4,000,000 par value Class "B" 8% Preferred Stock now outstanding. After giving effect to present financing, the net tangible assets are equal to \$235 for each \$100 par value of all First Preferred Stock to be outstanding.

Appreciation of Investment in Common Stock: An original investment in June 1912, of \$1,000 in 10 shares Common Stock, par \$100, will, after giving effect to present financing, be represented by 409.2 shares No Par Value Common Stock, which, at present prices and allowing for the stock dividend, is now worth approximately \$15,675. In addition, the original holder has received an average annual cash dividend of 19.94%, and from January 1, 1926 it is intended to pay an annual cash dividend of \$2 per share, or \$818.40 per annum on 409.2 shares, which is 81.84% on

DR. ROWLETT PREACHES

OF "MODERN RELIGION"

The Rev. John W. Rowlett, in his sermon at the Liberal Christian church, at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, on "Modern Religion," declared that it was a religion of knowledge rather than a religion of creeds, a religion of service rather than a religion of ceremonies and that it was an advance on modernism.

He said in part:

"Modernism, with all its merits, is a sort of half-way house, while modern religion occupies a station higher upon the way toward universal religion."

"We of the modern religion have definitely taken two stations on the way toward universal religion. The modernist has not yet taken and which he hesitates to take."

"First, we have stepped from the idea that the Bible is God's Word to the larger idea that truth as embodied in all literature is God's Word."

"The Bible is in no special sense a divine revelation, in no special sense divinely inspired, in no special sense God's Word. It is a part of the literature of the Hebrew people. But we are not Hebrews. We are Anglo-Saxons. We are members of the human race. We are citizens of the world. We are the heirs of all the ages. And nothing less than all the enduring, inspiring literature of all mankind should be our Bible."

"To call this the Bible Word is an allowable figure of speech. Nor will I hesitate to declare my belief in its divine inspiration. Holy men of old are old, and dead, and they are moved by the Holy Spirit. It is profoundly true. But to be moved by the Holy Spirit is not something so unusual or unnatural as has been supposed. The Holy Spirit is God, the indwelling God. He moves upon all souls. He speaks in all our experiences. Those who have had the largest experiences, who have sought and found God, have spoken important words as they were moved by the Holy Spirit. But every true word, and every enduring message is divinely inspired."

"What a great mistake to take: the literature of only one people, produced during a short period of its history, and ignoring all the literature of all other peoples and nations and individuals, declare that the former is in some special sense a divine revelation, in some special sense divinely inspired, and in some special sense God's Word! How could we ever believe it? Truth is God's Word; and our Bible should comprise all the great truths which courageous souls have seized upon down through the entire stream of human life."

"Again, we have stepped from the idea that Jesus is in some special sense the Son of God, in some special sense the Saviour of mankind, in some special sense the Light of the World, and in some special sense the supreme moral and religious Teacher, to the larger idea that all men are sons of God, that all great men are saviors of mankind, and that God Himself is the center of the religious experience and life."

"Evolution must be taken into account in all our thinking. But we must distinguish between Darwinian or physical evolution and moral evolution. In Darwinian evolution there is a struggle for survival. In moral evolution, the strong survive, often through the death of the weak. But in moral evolution there is struggle, not for existence, but for righteousness. The weak survive, being made strong out of weakness. If any perish, it is the strong who die for the weak."

"What is the religious struggle but struggle for righteousness? All history bears witness to this struggle. Its pages are filled with the tales of moral heroes. It tells us of the man who would not bow before evil and died that others might live, and that the race might be advanced and improved. All great and good men are saviors of mankind because they inspire others to live more nobly."

"What a great mistake to fix our attention upon only one man, however great, however noble and inspiring, and declare that he alone is the savior of mankind! Let us recognize all the great sons of God who have brought light and blessedness to mankind, and let us not forget that God Himself is the center of the religious experience and life."

"Third, must publicly and solemnly separate their responsibility from that of persons who have been misled by Christ, meaning by Christ an ideal. But I prefer to say that Christianity is companionship with God, the kind of companionship that Jesus, the Jew, knew and enjoyed. When we reach this stage, we belong to no sect, but to humanity."

Higher Atmosphere

Will Be Gauged Daily

For Weather Bureau

Washington, January 17.—(AP)—Daily observations of conditions in the upper atmosphere are to be furnished the weather bureau by naval planes at Anacostia, D. C.

The observations were begun last June on a five-day-a-week basis and have been found so valuable, it was announced today, that they will be made on a seven-day schedule.

About 7:30 each morning, a specially equipped plane will take the air with a pilot and an aerologist observer to make special note of air conditions, such as clouds which are not recorded by the aerograph.

Measurement of air pressure is largely determined by the temperature of the air above the earth and by the height of the air mass by which it is displaced. This is the reason that observations of temperatures and humidities above the earth are of great importance to the forecaster.

Chicago Evangelist

Fills Pulpit Sunday

At Central Baptist

The Rev. R. E. Neighbour, evangelist of Chicago, spoke at the Sunday night service at Central Baptist church, at 11 o'clock, Sunday, January 14, filling the pulpit of the pastor, the Rev. Luke Rader, who is conducting a revival in Chicago.

Dr. Neighbour was assisted by his son, Robert Neighbour, violinist, who will have charge of the musical program.

LONGWORTH APPROVES

DEPORTATION OF REDS

New York, January 17.—Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the house of representatives, would like personally to see every ship in our ports, "load everyone of bolshevistic tendencies on them, and send them home," he told more than 2,000 women at a luncheon of the National Women's Republican club.

"The United States must face its enemies within. These are the persons who have the red flag," Longworth said.

LITTLE ORPHAN ANN IE: THE CONFERENCE

Renounce Fascist Antagonism

If They Would Regain Seats

Mussolini Tells Opposition

Aventine Deputies Not

To Be Allowed To Enter

Chamber Without Meeting

Three Conditions.

Rubber Monopoly

May Compel U.S.

To Enter League

Senate To Debate

Compromise Tax

Bill This Week

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Another fight is in prospect, however, when the bill is taken up by the finance committee, reaches conference with the house.

Chairman Green, of the house ways and means committee, which framed the measure, already has announced opposition to the proposed repeal of the capital stock tax and increase of the corporate levy. Commenting on repeal of the inheritance tax, voted yesterday by the senate finance committee, 16 to 1, Mr. Green remarked:

"I haven't as much money as Mr. Rockefeller, but I know my rights."

Mr. Rockefeller and I are good friends, but a millionaire has just as much right as a pauper. He's only a man, like myself, and as long as I'm able, I'll keep up this fight."

Mr. Rockefeller's petition to close the village election road, running along North Tarrytown to Potomac Hills, wishes it understood he holds no grudge against his rival.

Foley's latest victory came Saturday night when the board of trustees of the Hudson denied a vote of three to two, Rockefeller's petition to close the village election road, running along North Tarrytown to Potomac Hills, wishes it understood he holds no grudge against his rival.

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Tarrytown Milkman Fights

ROCKEFELLER HAS NO TERRORS FOR AGED VENDOR

John D. For Right of Open Road

North Tarrytown, N. Y., January

17.—John J. Foley is a generous victor. The Tarrytown milkman, who for a quarter of a century has fought successfully to keep John D. Rockefeller from closing a road running through the oil king's estate at Potomac Hills, wishes it understood he holds no grudge against his rival.

Foley's latest victory came Saturday night when the board of trustees of the Hudson denied a vote of three to two, Rockefeller's petition to close the village election road, running along North Tarrytown to Potomac Hills, wishes it understood he holds no grudge against his rival.

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